Saturday Night

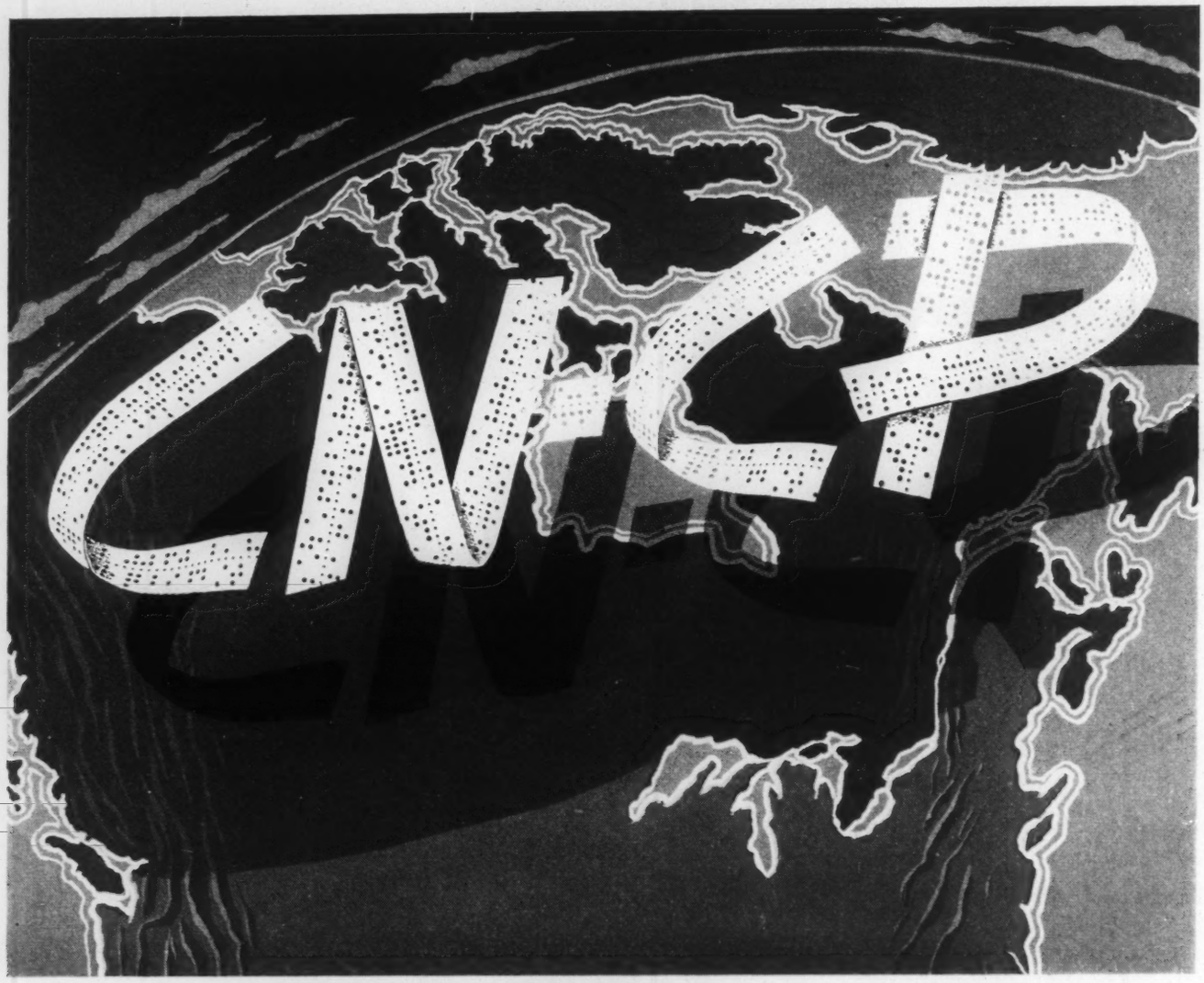
Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

JULY 18TH 1959 20 CENTS

Stratford's Seventh Festival

Scientific Measuring for Industry

Nehru the Titan



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July 18, 1959

Saturday Night

VOL. 74 NO. 15 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3344

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Editor: Arnold Edinborough

Managing Editor: Herbert McManus

Business Editor: R. M. Baiden

Art Director: Alan Mercer

Contributing Editors: Maxwell Cohen (Foreign Affairs), Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, John A. Irving, Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, Edwin Copps (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York). **Subscription Prices:** Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years; $10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. $5.00 per year; all others $6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Limited, Room 708, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada.

President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; Assistant Comptroller, George Colvin; Circulation Manager, Arthur Phillips.

Director of Advertising: Donald R. Shepherd. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal., San Francisco, Don R. Pickens Company, 166 Geary Street; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4.

PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, (C) Donald McKague; Pages 7, 8, 9, Donald McKague, Paul Rockett; Pages 10, 11, Government of India, Wide World, Information Service of India; Pages 12, 13, A. B. Text and Bilder, Ateljé Sundahl, A. B. Bofors, Swedish International Press Bureau; Pages 14, 15, Herb Knott, John Steele, Roy Martin, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Pages 16, 17, "All Year Club" of Southern California, Rothschild; Pages 20, 21, Hermann Rorschach, Grune and Stratton Inc., Thematic Apperception Test, Harvard University Press; Pages 20, 21, General Research Association; Page 25, Johnston; Page 27, Frederic Maura, Nassau, Bahamas Development Board; Page 29, Bachrach, Cecil Beaton, Little, Brown; Page 38, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; Page 44, Capital Press.

INSIDE STORY

Canada and India have much in common. Professor **Maxwell Cohen,** SN's foreign affairs editor, explores their mutual interests in drawing a picture of Nehru and his India on page 10.

Sweden loses much less time in labor disputes than Canada does. Why this is so, and the paradox of a Socialist government which gives great scope to free enterprise, is explained on page 12 by **Robson Black** who is the honorary president of the Canadian-Scandinavian Foundation.

Psychological tests are trusted far more by the people who apply them than by the people who devise them. Some examples of such tests and the present feeling about them in industry will be found on pages 18 onwards, with commentary by **Gordon Johns.**

Scientific measurement may fail when it is dealing with something so intangible and complex as human personality. But it is on safer ground when measuring business trends. How the latest devices may be used to predict sales and market movements is shown in an article by **Robert Mahaffy** on page 20.

The Stratford Festival must not rest too contentedly on its laurels. **Arnold Edinborough** finds much to criticize there this year, but emphasizes that what were faults on the first night may have been eliminated now by further rehearsal and practice before an audience. His comments begin on page 7.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to write a CBC script and the CBC is aware of this. In an interview with the script department, **Dean Walker** was able to find out just how patiently the CBC will help a reasonable idea to become a practical TV or radio performance. He tells of his interview on page 14.

The CBC is not just concerned with scripts. What else it has had to concern itself with lately and with what result is carefully detailed by our Ottawa correspondent, **Edwin Copps** on page 25.

Letters

Education and Privilege.

I notice in your correspondence and articles on education (e.g. "Shielding the Students", "The Wealthiest Children in the Town") a tendency to equate lack of ambition with wealth and special privilege. This strikes me as an over-simplification. Ambition after all is a pretty general faculty which can turn up at any income-level, producing a Lincoln or a Roosevelt, a Churchill or a Stalin. As Hemingway has pointed out, the only difference between the rich and the rest of us is that the rich have more money.

EDMONTON DOROTHY PETTINGELL

Fixed Royal Visits

Could we not work out a new method for having Her Majesty, the Queen of Canada, function in person in Canada on some clearly understood program principle reflecting her proper significance? For instance: regular appearances to open the first parliament after each federal election, and to conduct related ceremonies such as state dinners etc. plus less regular appearances in different regions for regional ceremonies of national importance as these occur. Each of these visits should be brief (for her convenience), centred upon that region only and always in close association with her formal regional deputy the Lieutenant Governor. It might be a good idea to invent a new ceremony in which the Queen, after opening a parliament, would deputize the Governor General to perform her further functions — an impessive ceremony firmly ritualized. Also the Governor General should always meet the Queen at her regional appearances and present the regional Lieutenant Govenor to her as his deputy in that region.

These royal tours across the whole nation tend to take on the feeling of elegant circuses exhibiting a foreign curiosity for mass citizens to gape at with hopped-up "loyalty"; many thoughtless citizens lose or do not acquire a clear sense of the Queen as supreme head of our state, or of our Governor General as her viceroy in her physical absence. This being so, these elaborate tours are unduly expensive for us, and unduly fatiguing for Her Majesty, without making the correct impression upon the public.

In these days of fast, convenient transport, the Queen of Canada could officiate in Canada much as the monarch has done in Great Britain — when the Queen opens a new institution in Manchester she does not use the occasion to tour every nook of northern England! Canada is now sufficiently developed that each region affords suitable occasions for the Queen's formal personal official appearance in one region, confined to that region, and by using these occasions as they arise the Queen could distribute her attentions with brevity and point, over the whole country in the period of the life of one parliament. On such occasions we would see her officiating as the supreme head of our state and soon come to understand her as our Queen of Canada rather than as a big show or imported "caviar to the general".

VICTORIA E.D.

Captive Royalty

Some aspects of the recent Royal Tour leave one wondering if there is so very much difference between exhibiting Royalty in a bubble-top car and parading some rare captured specimens in a cage. Both spectacles seem to attract the same kind of insatiable crowd-curiosity.

TORONTO L. P. JACKUS

Negro Passiveness in Nova Scotia

Mr. Van Steen's article on race relations in Nova Scotia [SN: June 6th] gives a superficial picture of intergroup amiability between Negroes and Whites in the Maritimes. By concentrating the apologetics of Reverend William Oliver, the article glosses over the real denial of rights suffered by Nova Scotian Negroes in fields of employment, housing and public accommodations.

Reverend Oliver correctly states the approach of his organization and most (but not all) Negro leaders in the Maritimes in his emphasis on the avoidance of "antagonism" by "a too harsh insistence on our rights".

However to maintain that this meek-voiced, self-effacing method of ignoring widespread white-imposed color bars is "our British method" and that it is a satisfactory way of solving race relations problem in Nova Scotia is nonsense.

The recent enactment of a Fair Accommodation Practices Act by the Nova Scotia legislature to outlaw racial discrimination in places serving the public, is testimony to those groups and community leaders who raised their voices in effective protest against racial restrictions. Nova Scotia also has legislation outlawing discrimination in employment.

However the act of taking an interest in these protective laws, publicizing them in the Negro community, and using them to break traditional color bars seems to be beyond the power of most Negro community leaders.

The rigid color bar in the Maritimes is forcing a general exodus of young educated Negro men and women to points outside the province. Except for jobs in the federal civil service and limited openings in some provincial government departments, there are practically no office, sales, or clerical jobs open to qualified colored men and women.

The apologetic and meek attitude of most Negro leaders toward fighting discriminatory practices certainly makes for "harmony" in race relations. The price that the community, both Negro and White, pays for such harmony in social and economic terms (substandard living conditions, high welfare and relief costs, loss of potential creative talent) is only part of the story. The feeling of second class citizenship on the part of the Negro community breeds apathy and loss of self-repect.

This unreal atmosphere of race relations harmony is helped along by the many White leaders who also choose to ignore the prevalent and degrading color bars that exist in Nova Scotia.

Reverend Oliver's concentration on a long and slow process of education as a solution to the race relations problem is a poor excuse for by-passing a public attack on racial restrictions in employment and housing.

There is little hope for a general improvement in conditions, much less a Dresden affair, until Negro leaders become less self-conscious and more aggressive.

MONTREAL SID BLUM
Director,
Jewish Labor Committee of Canada

Dubious Tribute

Your article "Nova Scotia: Model of Racial Relationships" reminds me of Groucho Marx's tribute to Thelma Todd in one of the early Marx films: "You're the most beautiful woman I ever saw and that isn't saying much."

MONTREAL J. J. P. DUBE

Quebec Politics

Though somewhat belated, I would appreciate the opportunity of commenting upon the article in your April 11 issue dealing with politics in Quebec. I have been a lifelong resident of this Province and can speak with some knowledge of its people, government, traditions and particularly its Prime Minister, the Hon. Maurice Duplessis. I frankly admit being one of his advisers. He is still not understood and appreciated by the English speaking population, notwithstanding his strong stand in favor of free enterprise and democratic capitalism.

No Prime Minister has been more vindictively and viciously attacked by political opponents and personal enemies than he has. To date no single thing can be said against him affecting his personal probity. He is dynamic, courageous and patriotically constructive. He has induced outside capital to invest in this Province to the extent of hundreds of millions. This has stopped the exodus of Quebec's youth who under former regimes left their native Province to seek employment in the sister Provinces or the United States. Of the several Premiers he is the most beloved since he gets down to earth with the people who affectionately refer to him as "Our Maurice". No preceding government was as generous in its grants to hospitals, educational institutions and public welfare generally as his.

His distinguishing trait is: that he is first and foremost a Quebecer. His objective is the prosperity of the Province and the welfare of its people. As an orator he has few equals in rousing his audience to a high degree of enthusiasm. The Drapeaus, Lesages and Lapalmes cannot match him for a fiery eloquence. As an example of his courage and frankness, let me relate an incident to which I can personally testify. At a huge meeting of his compatriots held in the City of Lachine prior to the election preceding the last one he denounced the Liberals for depriving the English-speaking representation in the Legislature of a county in the Eastern Townships by replacing an English-speaking candidate with a French-speaking one. This certainly took courage.

In spite of attacks by organized labor his party was returned with increased majorities. Several of his colleagues like Bourgue, Sauve, Beaulieu, Dozon and Daniel Johnson are men of ability and experience. The several groups that would like to oust him do not stand a ghost of a chance when what he has done for the province is stacked up against their illusory promises. Permit me in conclusion to quote from the warmly appreciative tribute paid the province by His Grace, the Anglican Primate of Quebec. Addressing the Lambeth Conference of Anglican bishops, the distinguished prelate said:

"I can devoutly thank God for the courtesy, kindness and understanding which have been accorded us by the bishops and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church and the general good will of the provincial authorities". He went on to say "I wonder where there is anywhere else on the face of the earth where two races have lived together so successfully in mutual respect and affection".

In no province of the Confederation do minorities enjoy better rights than in old Quebec. This mutual respect and harmony was further demonstrated when a few years ago in the City of St. Jerome the president of the city's principal industry, the Regent Mills Inc., Hyman Grover, upon being advised that the capacity of the local church was filled to overflowing, graciously allowed part of the mill to be used as a religious edifice pending the construction of a new church.

Whenever the next election does come, the Union National will be returned with a thumping majority. It knows how to organize and advertise and has a record of which it can well be proud. Progressive and appreciative English-speaking electors will support it. This somewhat lengthy letter is not propaganda but one of simple facts.

MONTREAL — BERNARD ROSE

A Room-At-The-Top?

You ask, where are the young English socialists who should be providing a "more radical full-bodied" English Labor policy. Obviously they are shut up in their attic rooms writing angry novels about the stagnant anemic results of Labor policy.

HALIFAX — JOHN RYDER

Monarchy vs. Chaos

Your writer Marcus van Steen takes an extraordinarily simplified view of contemporary history in his article "A Commonwealth Court for the Queen". Does he seriously believe that the monarchies of Russia, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Austria could have had any stabilizing effect on a world already ripe for Nazism, Fascism and Communism?

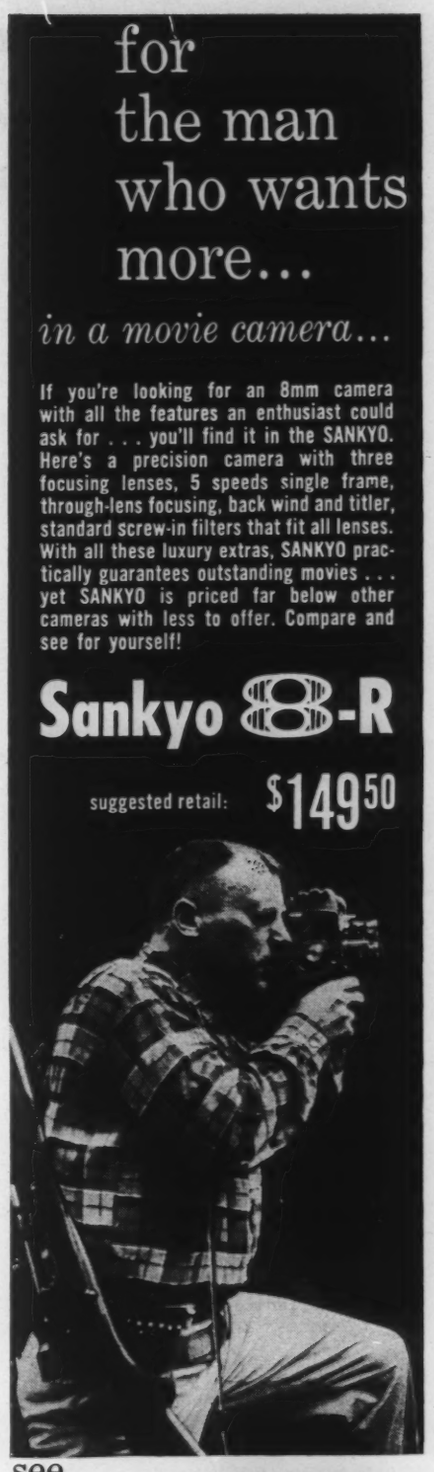
And would he—to carry his argument only a step further—support the theory that the U.S.A. has been saved from "the bayonets of a dictator" because it has its Marilyn Monroes, Jayne Mansfields and Elvis Presleys on hand to satisfy "some innate need of the human heart"?

WINDSOR — PETER LEWIS

Half and Half

I still like your paper, fifty per cent of which has a high rating these days for me. The other fifty per cent is for the other fellow. So fair enough.

MAXVILLE, ONT. — E. RIENHARDT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Comment of the Day

Basic CBC Principles

THE FUSS AND BOTHER about the CBC has now died down, but it will take some time before it is clear whether both sides have learned anything from the dust-up.

From the hearing before the Commons Broadcasting Committee, it became evident that the CBC has been under heavy fire from Quebec back-benchers in Ottawa, as well as from such isolated attacks as that by Premier Frost and other, mere private, people across the land. (Mr. Nowlan at one point said that he was sick and tired of listening to criticism from MP's and other people.)

Politicians should remember that the CBC has popular political support right across the country and in all parties. Anyone who tries to undermine the basic idea of the CBC will therefore have a real fight on his hands when the next election is called.

But if those who attacked the CBC have been indiscreet, so have some of the CBC staff members. The mass resignation by the CBC producers and program organizers may have seemed to be the only course open to them in the situation in which they found themselves. But they must realize that not all programs are uniformly good and that criticism may sometimes be because the program is poor in execution not just because it is politically adverse in content. It was implied by some staff members that Mr. Diefenbaker is intolerant of criticism. After a while it looked as though the producers themselves were fairly intolerant of criticism, too.

Certain basic principles should now be kept firmly in mind:

(1) The CBC has popular political support strong enough to resist the kind of vicious sniping which some back-benchers (and perhaps some Cabinet Ministers) have been doing. The Cabinet should realize this and from Mr. Diefenbaker down should protect the CBC's top management from such attacks.

(2) The quality of programming on CBC varies and producers should not feel that all criticism of their programs is politically motivated. Furthermore, producers should not feel that they have the final say in the Corporation. Like any other corporation, the policy should be set by top management and implemented by the lower echelons. If these lower echelons disagree with the policy, then they should leave the employ of the Corporation.

(3) Mr. Bushnell and his colleagues should, as Mr. Dunton did, learn the value of silence when under pressure—a flip remark can do untold harm. They should also learn how to play one political group off against another. Having established that sort of relationship in Ottawa, they must stand firm on their decisions if and when the lower echelon questions them.

Only firm management and enlightened political leadership can ever make our unique system of private and public broadcasting work. For the past year we have had a sad lack of both.

Regal Souvenir

THE QUEEN HAS by now seen a lot of Canada. What is the general impression that she will take away with her?

Will she remember a series of smallish towns with decayed red brick in the centre and raw suburbs on the perimeter? Will she remember row upon row of stolid, rather frightened faces in reception lines and stolid rather diffident faces along miles of sidewalk? Will she remember acres of screaming children, many in the first stages of community organization dressed in Brownies or Cubs uniforms?

Will she think back to large and new factories with very familiar English or American names? Will she think that our army looks very like the British Army and make invidious comparisons? Will she think that we have a very large country with lots of future but no great past?

And if she does, will she be far wrong? And would it not have been better for her to have had more time in fewer places than for us to have spread our small treasure too thin for it to have been remarkable?

The Bread Bill

A REPRESENTATIVE OF the Saskatchewan wheat pool made the statement recently that the price of a loaf of bread should be increased by 1½ cents a pound so the grain growers might receive 14 cents per bushel more for their wheat. The speaker, Mr. Charles Gibbings, second vice-president of the 85,000 member wheat pool, explained to the Senate finance committee inquiring into inflation that even though the price of bread has risen a staggering 108.5% since the end of the war, a further increase was justified because "the Canadian public has accepted rising costs of bread during the past 10 years without question, recognizing the inevitability of rising costs in an inflationary period".

Surely, this is reasoning of the most curious nature.

When asked how the organization was so sure Canadians would accept increased bread prices, Mr. Gibbings said there was not a whisper of complaint and no editorial comment when the price of bread went up one cent a loaf in Regina.

Maybe not. But here is one editorial comment and more than just a whisper of complaint against any proposal to increase the price of bread further merely to give the western farmer an additional 14c per bushel on his already government-subsidized wheat.

We are aware that wheat prices have declined an estimated 21 per cent in the postwar period, but the productivity of wheat has increased much more than that. Further, the Canadian farmer in trying to maintain bonanza World War II prices into the postwar era, has already priced himself and his product out of the world market. There is no reason why, because he has lost the world market, the home market should pay another 14c a bushel to help him pay for his folly.

Gasoline Lockouts

WE HAVE BEEN TRYING our hand at the latest national brain-teaser: how to make sense out of gasoline price wars.

So far, no one has been able to explain satisfactorily just how these price-cutting wars start or end, or who is responsible. Service station dealers blame the oil companies and the oil companies blame the dealers. Oil companies say they are losing millions of dollars "supporting" service stations and dealers say they are being forced out of business by company policies. The only person who benefits is the consumer (and then, perhaps, in the short run only). And this is a conundrum indeed.

The ruckus in Metropolitan Toronto brought it all to a head. What started off apparently as a fairly innocuous display of free enterprise competition in London, Ont. a few years ago has become a matter of much wider significance: there is scarcely a heavily-populated area in Canada which has not been involved in a gasoline price war. In Toronto the situation became sufficiently desperate for dealers to lock their doors rather than participate further in what they say is ruinous competition.

We have listened to the arguments on

both sides. The oil companies maintain, somewhat loftily, that price wars are really just a small part of a much bigger problem involving world-wide oversupply, the intrusion into the market of independent mid-continent producers, the entry of new foreign companies into Canada and the twinge in Aunt Minnie's left toe. And anyway they are working nobly to build up Canada's refining capacity and decrease our reliance on imports. Furthermore, their business is to sell gasoline, isn't it?

The operators see through a glass darkly. They say the oil companies make a practice of discriminatory pricing—allowing some dealers to buy at a lower rate than others. This, they say, inevitably sparks a price war. They also see a plot to effect an industry-wide reduction in dealers' profit margins which would result in the increasing of oil company profits without reducing retail prices.

As we say, it is all most perplexing. The oil companies say price wars cost them money (they sell no more gasoline) and they don't want them. The dealers say price wars cost them money (they sell no more gasoline in the long run) and they don't want them.

But it does seem strange that an industry as big as the oil group and which employs so much top-flight talent, is so concerned about its public pose and is so vocal in its declarations of interest in the public weal should have gotten itself into such a predicament. For a predicament it surely is. When the companies and their dealers were squabbling amongst themselves and the public benefitted, no harm was done. But if these family fights are going to result in public inconvenience, or distress, the result can be nothing but harmful to the entire industry—and an industry which under present conditions should be engaged in a really hard sell, not in lock-outs.

Family Governance and Public Finance

CANADA HAS NEVER found it difficult to get foreign capital with which to develop her natural resources. She is only just beginning to realize, however, the necessity of finding domestic capital to develop her human resources. And the key to an expanding Canada is in human resources, not in natural resources.

The enormity of one area of this particular problem was shown in a recent speech by Judge V. Lorne Stewart of the Juvenile and Family Court in Toronto. Discussing the 'under-the-roof' climate of the home, he said that in Toronto alone in 1958, the five court rooms in the elegant new building on Jarvis Street had dealt with 1900 delinquents, 2400 neglected children and 3500 married couples with judicable family problems. In addition to this legal action, the court had also given many times this number of unofficial counselling interviews.

As Judge Stewart said, the family as an institution is tough and has gone through a great many changes over the past five thousand years. But with increased urbanization, with the appalling lack of privacy endured by hundreds and thousands of families and with the pressures of gang conformity outside, the next twenty-five years will be a severe testing time.

One cannot deny that without a secure family feeling in the home and without a well defined purpose in the home to live according to the laws and conventions of society generally, that society will break down.

In a simple syllogistic form, Judge Stewart showed what this intimate relationship is and its broader scope:

"The men of old, when they wished their virtues to shine throughout the land, first had to govern their states well. To govern their states well, they first had to establish harmony in their families. To establish harmony in their families they first had to discipline themselves. To discipline themselves, they first had to make their purpose sincere. To make their purpose sincere, they first had to extend their knowledge to the utmost. Such knowledge is acquired through a careful investigation of things. For with things investigated knowledge becomes complete. With knowledge complete the purposes become sincere. With the purpose sincere, the mind is set in order. With the mind set in order there is real self-discipline. With real self-discipline the family achieves harmony. With harmony in the family the state becomes well governed. With the state well governed there is peace throughout the land".

Tot up the bill that this very modest prescription will need in education, slum clearance and social welfare agencies, and it is clear that we must start to dig deeper into our GNP than we have so far been inclined to do if our human resources are to develop as we would want them to do.

What's in a Word?

FINANCE MINISTER FLEMING was asked recently by Mr. Hellyer whether the time had come to boost the salaries of federal civil servants. Mr. Fleming replied that the government "does not intend to dilly-dally over the matter of pay increases for civil servants".

But he did go on to say that the proper time for the announcement had not yet arrived. In between now and that proper time, though there will be no dilly-dallying, it is apparent that there will be a slight delay.

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Stratford's Seventh Season:

Shakespeare Fights for Recognition

by Arnold Edinborough

I HAVE NEVER BELIEVED that any modern director of Shakespeare's plays was a better showman than Shakespeare himself. Yet Ontario's Stratford Festival Foundation has held pertinaciously to the opposite view. From the pantomimic production by Tyrone Guthrie of *The Taming of the Shrew* in 1954 through the pageant-like treatment of *Henry IV, Part I* last year, its directors have always supplied with stage invention what they have so notably lacked in poetic and dramatic understanding.

Mr. Peter Wood, who directs the performance of *As You Like It* this year, provides us with another example of this energetic misdirection. Mr. Wood's actors fish for tiddlers in an imaginary stream, they have a deal of business in the first scene with an anachronistic sedan chair, they overload a wheelbarrow so that it cannot be pushed more than a foot without something falling off, and they adjust a bench so that it will tip when somebody stands on the end (and somebody does). All this is good, clean, entirely irrelevant and entirely predictable fun, but it completely mars the easy progress of one of the greater comedies which Shakespeare wrote and distracts our attention from both what the characters are and what they say.

It is perhaps because it distracts from what they say and how they say it that such a great deal of frenetic invention is exercised. For though there is much humour in *As You Like It's* prose, and great beauty in its verse, both were lost on the opening night. In fact the actors were so determined to throw away their words that only a very few of them emerged as believable characters. They degenerated into being mere foils for the director's theatrical japes.

Yet unless the characters are allowed to emerge through the speeches which Shakespeare gave them, the play has no *raison d'etre*. And Shakespeare certainly thought it had, even if Mr. Wood doesn't.

In *As You Like It,* Shakespeare states clearly that our sophistication and cynicism must be purged if we are to become part of the great natural system of moral order in which he and his contemporaries implicitly believed. Duke Sr., having been banished from the Court, goes to live in the forest and finds there that one of the sweet uses of adversity is that it shows which are the genuine people. Thus only those who *really* love the Duke follow him into exile and only his beauty of character attracts the great men who, we are told later in the play, resort thither in increasing numbers. And Rosalind and Celia, when they are finally banished by the usurping Duke, both discover the love denied them by the conventions of Court, as do Orlando and Oliver.

The genuine creatures are those who abide by the enduring virtues of humility, duty, love and obedience, unconcerned with riches and undeterred by misfortune. In the country there is Corin, the shepherd, who says: "Sir, I am a true labourer. I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness: glad of other men's good, content with my harm: and the

Rosalind: Come, woo me, woo me: for I am in holiday humour and likely to consent.

Audrey: I am not a slut, though I thank the Gods that I am foul.

greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze, and my lambs suck". In the town there is Adam, who desires no more "than to die well and not my master's debtor".

Between the young men in a hurry and the old men in tranquil age step two sets of lovers, Orlando and Rosalind, Silvius and Phebe. Rosalind finds her love in a man of integrity, honesty and courage; Orlando finds his in a woman of beauty, piquancy and spirit. Silvius loves but to serve; Phebe, after a brief infatuation, sees genuine affection for what it is.

Love and honour, lust and ambition, integrity and duty, greed and malice, these are the opposites which Shakespeare pits against each other; and out of which his characters naturally grow.

In the middle of such psychological complexity, what the devil have we to do with pretended falling into streams, fishing for trout in peculiar rivers and generally treating the highly complex plot as if it were a bare and barren tale fit only for the technical virtuosity of a group of modern actors?

But this is what Mr. Wood concerns himself with. And being in, he plunges knee-deep by transforming Monsieur Le Beau into a boy. M. Le Beau has a very important scene in Act 1 which gives us some vital information. The schoolboy who plays it tries hard to master the unaccustomed speech. But a professional Shakespeare festival isn't the place to give A for effort and his achievement is so below any professional standard that Le Beau as a character is a dead loss.

Later on Mr. Wood repeats himself when Amiens turns out to be another schoolboy. This threw Jacques right off his course at his first entrance and it took even so accomplished an actor as William Hutt some time before he could give his talent full reign in the Seven Ages of Man.

Even Mr. Wood's mangling of the play, however, cannot suppress some very rewarding performances. Miss Irene Worth plays Rosalind with an airy, casual assurance which is brilliant. This casualness sometimes leads to words being lost but it gives us some extraordinarily good scenes between her and Orlando in the Forest of Arden, in particular when Orlando comes to woo Rosalind in her disguise as Ganymede.

William Sylvester, a new and major addition to the Festival company, manages to make Orlando manly and moonsick at the same time. On the first night he looked a trifle healthy but no doubt his make-up will fade as the season progresses.

There were three others in the cast who let Shakespeare speak for them and thus moulded their characters into a thoroughly believable entity. One was Adam, played by Eric Christmas, who even on a wheelbarrow had a dignity which neither of the Dukes ever attained; another was Tony Van Bridge who in the middle of his best speech survived the fantastic fish-catching of Touchstone, played by Douglas Campbell; and William Hutt, a man who has never had very good parts at Stratford, but who speaks verse in a wonderfully clear and beautiful fashion, did nobly by Jacques.

These pillars of the play will grow in stature as the season proceeds. When they do it will make it all the more amusing to watch the inspired clowning of Douglas Campbell as Touchstone and the hoydenish romping of his sensual companion, Audrey. For though regular visitors to the Festival know most of Mr. Campbell's tricks by now they are well worth seeing and he knows how to control them if the rest of the play is carrying itself. It is only when the shape of the play sags so badly and when the pace needs a good thrust that Mr. Campbell valiantly, even eagerly, steals a scene in order to give the audience its money's worth.

Mr. Wood thus rejects Shakespeare and tries to do it all himself. This is the very opposite from what the co-directors of *Othello* have done. Monsieur Gascon and Mr. McCowan take *Othello* for what it is: a play full of extravagant dramatic tricks, with its involved cuckoldry, its convenient epilepsy, its overworked eavesdropping and all that silly business about the handkerchief. They even leave in the clown to give the kind of relief which the grave-digger provides better in *Hamlet* and the porter in *Macbeth*. It would be encouraging, therefore, if one were able to say that this *Othello* came off well, thus giving a needed lesson to Mr. Wood. But alas it does not come off well — or to be precise it did not come off well on the opening night. I think it is fair to say that opening night nerves and lack of practice with an audience *did* account for some of the slowness of this production.

Duke Senior: Play, music, and you brides and bridegrooms all with measure heap'd in joy, to the measures fall.

Mr. Campbell, having doffed his motley coat, puts on a lamp-black skin and carefully builds a portrait of the noble Moor. But he has yet to build it to any truly tragic proportions, so much so that the real climax of the play on opening night came when he slapped Desdemona's face. This slap brought a gasp from the audience and after that the strangling seemed a mere tidying up of loose ends.

Now the role of Othello is a demanding one and doubtless Mr. Campbell found himself mis-pacing this first performance. He is too good an actor not to adjust this as time goes on.

Othello: Villain, be sure you prove my love a whore.

Again perhaps he was working hard and came too soon to the climax because of the approach to Iago made by Douglas Rain. Mr. Rain gives the impression that he is a twentieth century promoter, always out for a buck, who never considers anyone else's sufferings as he tramples them down on his way up. This characterization has a certain charm of novelty to it and Mr. Rain sustains it well. But it isn't enough for the last scene. Bay Street bucket shop people at least stop short of murder, and Iago having rather inconsequentially and casually involved everybody in a web of deceit, lust and cruelty slips out of character when he stabs his wife. Shakespeare's Iago, as opposed to Mr. Rain's, has much more malignancy being a Renaissance malcontent, not a twentieth century opportunist, and a malcontent would as soon stab his wife as a twentieth century fly-by-night would sell his mother-in-law's house from over her head.

Desdemona, too, is a little frail and Miss Frances Hyland, who has done some notable work for the Festival for a number of years now, seems to be developing a somewhat vibrato wail in her voice, so that her tone becomes more shrewish than commanding when she stands up for herself. Her fire seems artificial, though her softness is most moving.

One thing which must be mended if *Othello* is to be at all credible is the appalling speech by the rest of the cast (again with the exception of William Hutt). Even such practiced professionals as William Needles and Kate Reid were unintelligible for ninety per cent of the time they were on stage.

In fact, people were talking in the audience of the

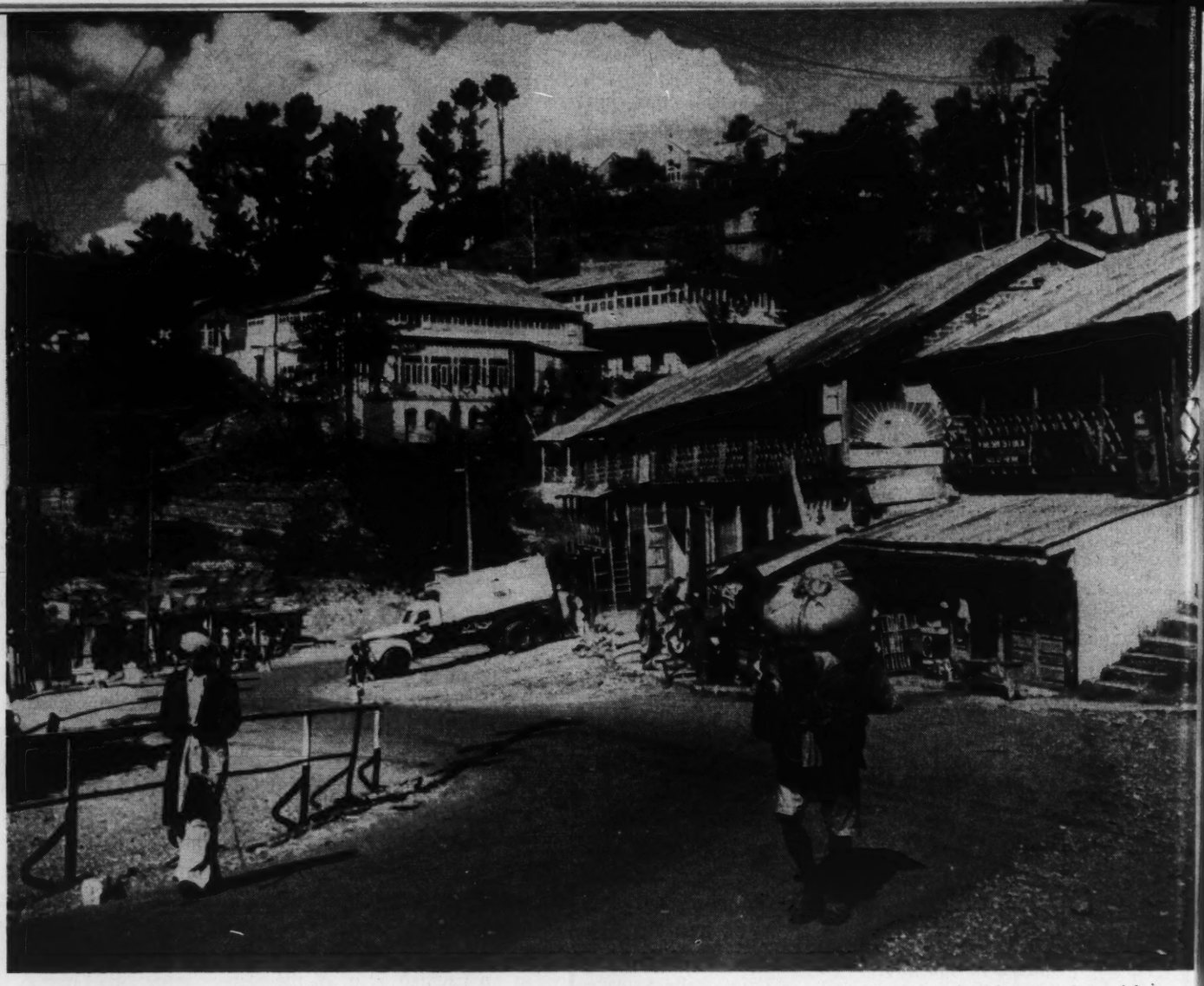
Brabantio: My daughter, O my daughter!

Othello: Keep up your bright swords for the dew will rust them.

bad acoustics of the theatre. But William Hutt, Douglas Campbell, Douglas Rain and Frances Hyland gave the lie to this. There is nothing wrong with the acoustics, but there is everything wrong with the projection and enunciation of the company. They gabble, they swallow, they bark, they woof and they tweet. Even the leads are apt to catch something of the disease and so to swallow their words.

I remember at the Old Vic in the forties how the minor characters used to gabble their words and it seems this besetting sin of that otherwise fine institution has come over to Stratford. And this, added to the fact that the Canadian bit player does not enunciate so clearly as an English actor of the same competence, makes the fault even more grievous.

Stratford and the Shakespeare festival has done a great deal to give us good Shakespeare in the past seven years. It has, however, consistently ignored the verse of the plays and its adequate expression. Unless something is done to correct this fault by bringing in really first-rate speakers it will soon become a festival where there will be much more matter for the groundlings than for the Shakespeare devotee. Since my guess is that by far the majority of the people who go are as interested in Shakespeare as they are in theatre generally, this will be the beginning of the end for the festival, and it is far too good a thing to collapse for such an ignominious and easily remedied reason.



In Nehru's India the old world clashes with the new, extreme poverty exists in the shadow of fine buildings and wealth.

Nehru the Titan and His India

by Maxwell Cohen

WITH THE PUBLICATION of Michael Brecher's biography of Nehru, added to the earlier effort by Frank Moraes, then editor of *Times of India,* there is now enough material with which to assess the career of the most remarkable political figure in the Commonwealth today. Indeed, Nehru walks with the titans. But Churchill has retired and in the Commonwealth only Macmillan and Menzies carry with them the aura of the war years and the immense challenges of the late 1940's.

What gives Nehru his stature is a complex of elements in which character, ancestry and opportunity are mingled to produce the leader of the world's largest working democracy. And no discussion of India, that Eastern enigma wrapped in its own romantic sari, is possible without the pendulum of discourse swinging back and forth between Nehru the man, and India the nation.

It is now the standard analysis to compare the efforts at mass parliamentary democracy in India, and its mixed socialist and free enterprise economy, with the disciplined millions of mainland China marching to tunes composed in Moscow and Peiping. That analysis asserts that the future of Asia is to be calculated in the results of the race for economic achievement and political power between China and India. The masses of that vast continent are said to be observing this competition or, at the very least, their leaders are keenly aware of it, and the social forms that one day will shape communities from the Indies to the Himalayas are bound to take their pattern from the victor.

So long as Nehru lives, the power of his personality, his extraordinary appeal as a politician, as a national symbol, and as a creator of a cultural mood is a unifying influence on a sub-continent with strong centrifugal forces pulling at the loose ties of federation. Yet for

Although Nehru gave sanctuary to Tibet's Dalai Lama, India's policy is not to take real sides in the cold war.

Canada and for the whole free world it is of the highest importance that a thriving, free and democratic India persist not only for its immediate influence but for its far-reaching example. Indeed, India and Canada have bonds of unexpected strength and importance. In a way they are both senior in the Commonwealth—Canada in time and India in numbers. Both have a degree of cultivated detachment about affairs that touch them vitally although Canada is involved as a willing ally in the western coalition and India is aloof as a determined "neutral". Yet these important differences in their formal status notwithstanding, Canadian and Indian objectives, in both Commonwealth affairs and foreign policy generally, have much in common —and this despite vast differences in geography, in history and in their immediate regional concerns.

For these reasons it is worth examining what it is that India and Nehru now stand for; what role they can be expected to play in the international relations now being refashioned after the Geneva discussions.

Some perspectives are need, both historically and ideologically, with which to view this Indian role. It was a triumph for Attlee, Mountbatten and the others in 1947, supported as they were by British public opinion, that the much feared dissolution of the eastern empire should have led to the new or "Second" Commonwealth. Within a short while India, Pakistan and Ceylon had become friends of Britain in a way that could never have evolved if anti-independence and repression had been pursued to some logical, Algerian end. The whole structure of the Commonwealth, of British Imperial policy, was revised. And as the first Commonwealth gave way to the second, Britain was still a formidable Commonwealth-Imperial mother with far more support than her enemies envisaged as they anticipated the liquidation.

Yet in going their own way, Pakistan, India and Ceylon, and to some extent Burma, have retained essential links with the West. Indeed, in a curious way, the position of Burma shows how important the Commonwealth association can be in perpetuating a sense of kinship. For whatever popular government and good standards of administration remain as part of the British legacy in Burma, her withdrawal from the Commonwealth upon gaining independence has actually altered not only the "feel" between her and the white and non-white member states in the Commonwealth, but it has removed from Burma's use an important instrument of international politics. For it is no longer debatable that the gains to new states in sheer international political terms by remaining in the Commonwealth so far outweigh any of the symbolical objections—even in the minds of extreme nationalists—that all of the budding sovereignties from Ghana to Nigeria and onward, are likely to be members in "good standing" for as long as the eye can see. In a sense this pattern of the second Commonwealth was set by India, for had she left the family in 1947, together with Pakistan, it is very unlikely that any of the Africans or Southeast Asian self-governing colonies reaching for independence would have remained. Hence, India has had a powerful influence upon the re-shaping of the second Commonwealth and, in turn, that Commonwealth is having

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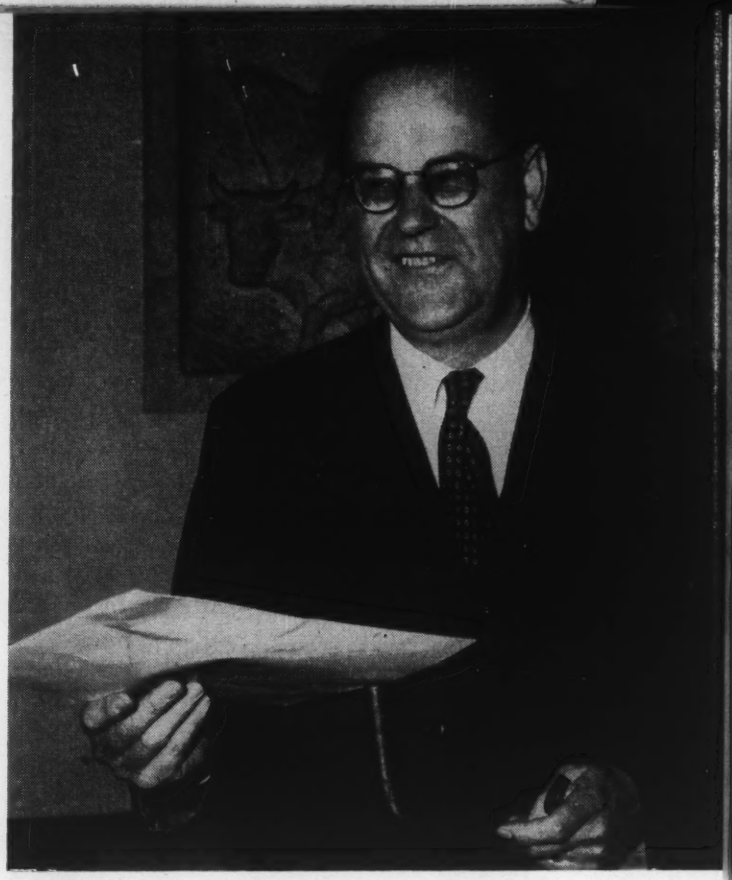
Aristocrat, revolutionary and a socialist, India's Nehru is the leader of the world's largest working democracy, walks and talks on terms of equality with international leaders. With Egypt's Nasser, Canada's Diefenbaker, and China's Mao.

Labor and Management in Socialist Sweden

by Robson Black



Prime Minister Erlander believes Swedish private corporations fairly serve public, vetoes government interference.

CANADIAN SOCIALIST PARTIES are committed to nationalization of all railways and banks, with other invasions of private commercial fields. Since they are not yet in power it might be salutory for them to take a look at Sweden where Socialism-in-Power gives 'free enterprise' its full swing.

After 26 years of 'Social-Democrat' rule, private initiative remains the propulsive force in all but four per cent of the Swedish economy. Not that the government was impotent to make it otherwise; the government preferred it that way, and what they preferred has reflected the opinion of the most highly-unionized country in the world.

In the entire Swedish manufacturing industry, the rule of private ownership and management prevails everywhere. Government control is limited chiefly to railways, telephone, telegraph, radio and other public utilities. Liquor and tobacco monopolies were established many years ago by Conservatives. There are some powerful consumers' cooperatives but they are staunch supporters of free competition and have no political affiliation.

With 1,800,000 persons enlisted in Sweden's labor unions and an equally solid concentration of employers standing guard on private enterprise, one might look for a dominating alliance between the union vote and a Socialist parliament to boost workers' privileges. The unionized workers, however, countered such a manoeuvre by uniting with the employers to disbar political meddling in all labor-management negotiations. Sweden's Socialist majority in the Riksdag during a score of years has put less labor legislation on its books than the successive Liberal and Conservative governments of Canada.

How can we explain what seems a parodox in Socialist tolerance of a capitalistic system, at the same time as they constantly expand social measures to a degree hardly equalled in any other industrialized nation?

On my most recent visit to Stockholm, a few weeks ago, I was privileged to spend an hour with Mr. Tage Erlander, Prime Minister of Sweden, and a dynamic political leader. I asked him why his government, enjoying an ample majority for most of its life, hesitated to impose a radical programme of public ownership and operation. Here is his reply:

"Swedish industry looks largely to world markets and receives the lowest tariff protection of any country in the world except Denmark. This has helped to keep us on our tip-toes to maintain high efficiency in strongly-competitive fields. We regard our private corporations to be serving adequately the interests of the people, which is our basic concern. Swedish companies pay fair wages and fringe benefits, turn out a maximum volume and quality of products, and develop export trade with great skill. In the case of pulp and paper manufacturers, their care of the forest resources ensures permanence of our most vital raw material. In this and other industries, research laboratories are considered a first essential and have a world reputation.

"As long as private corporations maintain this pat-

Consumers' co-operative, like this flour mill at Stockholm, support free competition, reject any political affiliation.

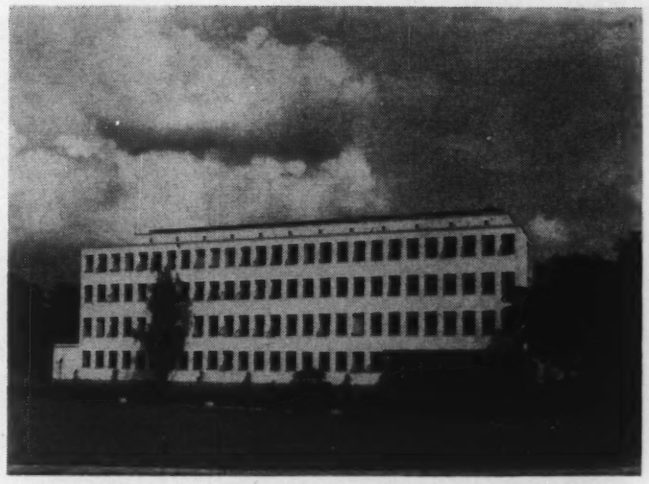
tern I do not know how we could improve upon it by substituting the authority of government boards. There are situations, however, in which government investment is called for, chiefly to fill an area unattractive to private capital or to create an activity in a district of unemployment which promises to become an economic success eventually."

Mr. Erlander's comment is typically Swedish in measuring a theory by the end-result. Visiting European socialists at times are dismayed by the Swedish worker's merely casual interest in doctrinaires; they become irritated by having an abrupt unemotional question thrown at them: "Does it work?" Nearly all Swedes below "top brass" are zealous labor unionists and feel far closer to their union committee than to any doctrine that may shape government policy. They enjoy, by a considerable margin, the highest wages in all Europe and these are amplified by fringe benefits equal to 18 per cent of wages.

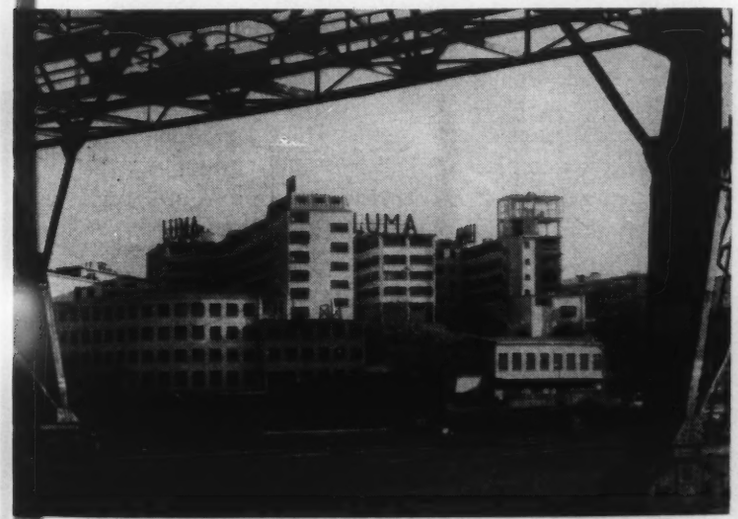
Continuous employment is now taken for granted because of the enlightened attitudes of the centralized Confederation of Labor Unions and the Federation of Employers, both of which regard the strike-weapon as a wasteful and fatuous method of adjusting opposed opinions. It may be noted, in passing, that in 1958 Canada lost 1,700,000 work-days through strike warfare as compared to 4,500 work-days by the people of Sweden. Both the Swedish organizations which guard the bastions of labor or private industry enjoy high prestige and a considerable measure of disciplinary power over their memberships. Because of this, and even more from the fact that all annual agreements between companies and workers cannot be broken in the meantime, labor-management conflicts, particularly those of local inspiration, have been made next to impossible.

On a good many occasions, an individual union has submitted a strike proposal to its Confederation at Stockholm only to be told that their programme was ill-timed, or hurtful to the national interest, or could not be sustained by the employing industry in the current state of its business. When conditions are judged to be more favorable, the Confederation of Unions may well adopt a more militant stand on wage increases and shorter hours. They will then meet the Federation of Employers around a board table and press their case even to the extent of an all-night debate. In the end, some compromise is reached for, in the words of Arne Geijer, respected leader of Swedish Labor, "almost any compromise is better than a strike". Only when the two contending parties have finished their business and made sure of labor peace for yet another year, will the Socialist government be told about it.

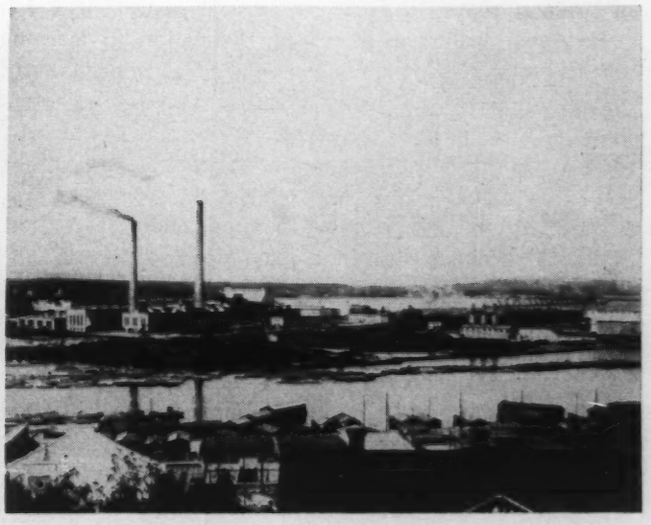
For those Canadian readers, disturbed by reports of labor racketeering and the dictatorial use of authority in certain U.S. unions, it is comforting to find that Swedish labor has kept itself immune from any scandal and that the integrity of its leaders maintains a high reputation with all who sit in the councils of the employers.



New Bofors steel research laboratory. Swedish industrialists consider such facilities a first essential of product quality.



Wages of Swedish laborers are highest in all Europe, are amplified by fringe benefits equal to 18 per cent of earnings.



Care of forest resources by pulp and paper manufacturers ensures permanence of vital raw material. Mill at Ostrand.

Dogged, dedicated script department of CBC reads more than six thousand scripts a year, finds less than a hundred acceptable.

CBC's Search for $1000 Manuscripts

by Dean Walker

CBC WANTS TELEVISION SCRIPTS, will pay a thousand dollars each for them, sifts through five hundred submissions a month, sends a man coast to coast to encourage writers, flies promising dramatists to Toronto to soak up studio atmosphere, worries at the problem like a dog with a bone, and . . . will always be short of brilliant plays.

Reasons: brilliance is scarce; dedication to learning TV techniques is uncommon; a thousand dollars is not enough money; and many creative writers, and even many CBC people, still suspect that, in the community of the arts, television represents the wrong side of the tracks.

The national network has a department of dogged, dedicated people who find plays for production and who, with rejoicing, sometimes "discover" a gifted writer. They tackle their script-finding problem with that special CBC brand of obscure earnestness that somehow makes results hard to judge.

The hundred-odd originals and adaptations they select and polish each year vary from brilliant to boring and, with a population pool of only 18,000,000, no one knows how that proportion should reasonably stack up. Their record of finding one more-or-less acceptable script in every hundred closely approximates the experience of British and US network script departments.

As the script is the first, and most vital, link in a chain reaction that ultimately affects the coast-to-coast audience, CBC makes money available for seeking, encouraging and cultivating writers. This investment is probably the best tonic to keep our television healthy. With the decay of live television drama in the United States, the Canadian network is already a North American outpost of creative live TV.

The money hires people such as Hugh Kemp, national script supervisor; Lenore Clare, senior editor of the script department; Doris Gauntlett, editor on special programs; Leslie McFarlane and Ed Moser, editors on *General Motors Presents* and *The Unforeseen.*

These patient people, and a squad of freelance readers, plough through five hundred unsolicited manuscripts every month but the acceptable one percent fails to satisfy the organisation's appetite. *GM Presents* needs 39 hour-long plays a year. *The Unforeseen* needs 39 half-hours. Folio uses fifteen to twenty adaptations. Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax stations each broadcast weekly half-hours.

Fortunately for the viewer, the corporation is not dedicated to Buying Canadian. *GM Presents* accepted

fourteen scripts from US writers last season. However, for Canadian television, Canadian writers do have a built-in advantage. "Identification and recognition are very powerful factors," explains Leslie McFarlane. "If one play had a solid Canadian term of reference and another was a pretty good American script, say a gangster thing, we'd take the Canadian play. Just changing the place names in a U.S. script is not enough: the point of view nearly always betrays itself."

Plenty of Canadians, from the profit-seeking professionals to the lunatic fringe, try to write for TV. "On some days," sighed one script editor, "it seems the whole eighteen million, children included, are trying to write."

But too many of these people try to write for the wrong reasons, because they think they can pick up easy dollars, and not because they have an interest in the medium. Whenever a weak play reaches the air, the editors know that soon a great surge of I-can-do-better-than-that manuscripts will roll in. "No writer can be successful on television unless he has respect for the medium and its audience," declares McFarlane. "The moment he writes down to that audience, he is a dead duck."

The inexperienced writer bashing out his first script in a burst of enthusiasm has a bare chance in thousands that it will be acceptable in its original form. Arthur Hailey beat these odds: his first script, *Flight Into Danger,* arrived unsolicited and was accepted with only minor revisions. But the experience of a Dr. Murphy in Halifax is more typical.

The doctor's first manuscript was greeted with rejoicing. Technically, it was haywire but it suggested important dramatic talent. Dr. Murphy followed the script department's suggestions through two complete rewrites and his play was then passed to Leslie McFarlane who wrote the doctor a 4,000-word letter of page-by-page advice. After another couple of revisions, *GM Presents* bought the doctor's play.

"His second script came in the other day," remarked McFarlane. "It marks quite a technical advance, but there are some new flaws in it, so here we go again . . ."

Arthur Hailey hit jackpot on first try, defeated odds of 1000-to-one.

Not only the beginner has all this trouble. Often the same reworking goes into scripts by experienced writers. Suggestions are added all along the production line. "The writer who can send us a play all ready for the air just doesn't exist," asserts Michael Sadlier, CBC's drama supervisor. As for the stage, a play is not written—it is rewritten. McFarlane, a successful writer in every Canadian medium, adds: "Once your television play is written, you sit back and watch things happen to it: sometimes they are for the better and sometimes they break your heart."

The work can seem endless. Mavor Moore's *The Man Who Caught Bullets* took a year. McFarlane put six months of part-time writing into *The Eye-Opener Man.* "It is the digestion of the script, the thinking through, that takes time," he says. "The physical work is not great because the actual wordage is not high but, so often, when the author has a dandy idea he does not take the trouble to get under the surface." Good scripts, it seems, are written in the bath rather than at the typewriter.

As in other creative writing fields, there are few full-time professionals. Three original TV plays a year may drain a man's creative energy and three CBC fees won't make an income. The network pays $600 to $1,000 for an hour drama, slightly better than half for a 30-minuter.

Some writers might make a living by hitting what

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The writer who can contribute a play ready for the air doesn't exist. "The Man Who Caught Bullets" was polished for a year before being ready.

National script supervisor Hugh Kemp lectures to schools from coast to coast in unending hunt for writers.

Surf-side Sport is Highlight of Sunny California Holiday

by Alan R. McElwain

Combination of sun, sand and sparkling seawater lures visitors to California's beaches.

CANADIANS vacation in Southern California for the same reason Southern Californians spend parts of a summer in Canada — each area has something different to offer.

For example, Southern California's 14,000-foot mountain range may match the Canadian Rockies in height, but not in summer grandeur. And while Canada's lakes and beaches provide good swimming, they're no match for Southern California's 200-mile shoreline of white, sandy subtropical beach.

No matter what attractions are developed, such as Disneyland or Pacific Ocean Park or new yacht centers, the climate is still the number one reason for spending a summer or fall in Southern California, according to the area's All-Year Club.

The region can offer a water-tight, umbrella-back guarantee that no rain will fall from June 1 to September.

And mosquitoes are as rare as the summer rain.

Humidity averages a comfortable 54% all summer long. Temperatures (daytime) average about 75 degrees, and nights are cool enough to require blankets.

With this natural climate, the region offers a wide variety of major attractions, naturally held out-of-doors and at the rate of more than one a day all summer long.

In Hollywood's glamorland, internationally-famous musicians will present the 38th season of "Symphonies Under the Stars" in Hollywood Bowl, a natural amphitheater set in the hills just a baton-throw from the new Hollywood Freeway leading to movie star homes in the San Fernando Valley. The symphonies run to August 29.

Another famous attraction that would be difficult to stage in wet weather is the Laguna Beach Art Festival and Pageant of the Masters. Presented July 18 to August 16 in a wooded outdoor amphitheater, the Pageant features local townspeople—mostly all artists—comprising living tableaus of famous paintings. The entire beach colony, a short drive south of Los Angeles, participates in the Art Festival, since most of the town's citizens are painters, sculptors, photographers or ceramists.

North of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara commemorates a romantic era that began about the time England and France were struggling for control of Canada. In the 1770's, Spain sent soldiers and Franciscan padres to colonize California, and Santa Barbara became the social capital of this Spanish area. Every August, during the weekend of the full moon, Santa Barbara relives these days in an enthusiastic, colorful Old Spanish Days Fiesta. No visitor can ever forget these three days of fun and entertainment, beginning at the Old Spanish Mission, now fully restored on its original site overlooking the city.

Most Canadians visiting Southern California for the first time report that their biggest single thrill was their first swim in the Pacific Ocean, and it would be difficult to deny that the 200 miles of beaches constitute the major attraction during the summer months.

From the Mexican border north, the breakers roll onto white sandy beaches, almost all of them open to the public. Swimming is warm and safe. Surf fishing

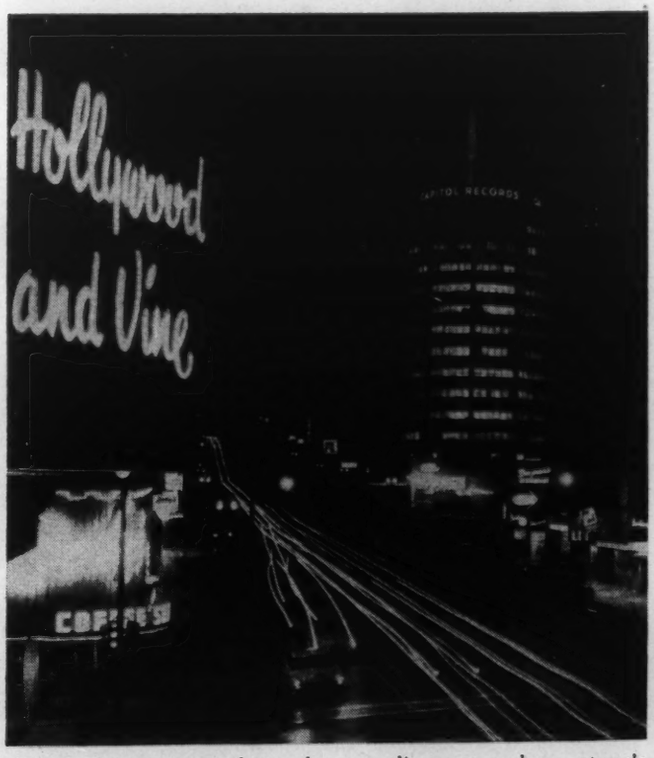
CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

Palisade cliffs at resort city of Santa Monica surround famous beach. Many movie stars own beach homes here.

A favorite sport during low tide at Long Beach is to gather five-legged Starfish from the harbor breakwater.

Internationally famous musicians present "Symphonies under the Stars" in Hollywood's grandiose amphitheatre.

Churches in California vary from old Spanish Missions (left) to world's largest Mormon Temple, Los Angeles.



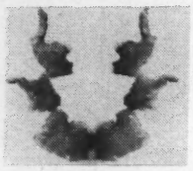
Television's mammoth modern studios are only a stone's throw from this famous corner, are open to visitors.

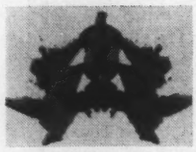
La Jolla, San Diego, is but one of many maritime recreation centres. Others include Coronado, Mission Bay.

At Avalon Bay in the lee of Santa Catalina Island visitors may view Undersea Gardens in glass-bottom boats.

California offers a 200-mile shoreline of white, subtropical beach. Laguna is scene of summer Art Festival.

Those Personality Tests — Boon or Bosh?





by Gordon Johns

FORTUNATELY FOR THE FUTURE of industrial and commercial advance in this country, personality tests have failed. Believed infallible by business management, they have easily been by-passed by the intelligent job-seeker, however dangerously abnormal he is. As fences to protect sheep from unsettling, though stimulating, wolves, the tests have proved no barrier to those who have taken the precaution of wearing a woolly coat of normalcy when going to be analyzed.

Personality tests have always been the subject of controversy. Psychologists still disagree about their usefulness, but, surprisingly, business management has accepted their alleged scientific infallibility without question. Almost fifty percent of business organizations in North America — large and small — are using them. They are firmly convinced that they work, and spend millions on them each year.

The Chinese used tests to screen civil service applicants from 165 A.D. to 1911, so they are not new. What is new, however, is this emphasis on science. In the name of this new god of ours, the claims for tests in recent years have been wild and extravagant.

Take the example of the fictitious Mr. Smith who was introduced, in all seriousness, to the readers of a personnel magazine quite recently by a couple of management consultants. Mr. Smith, they wrote, had a master's degree in electrical engineering, an impressive record in electronic design and some management experience. He was being considered for an executive job.

Mr. Smith was tested and found to be high in knowledge of his field, little above average in language usage and had an I.Q. better than 97 percent of people tested. "Looks like the answer to our prayers," say the authors of this article.

But he was not. He turned out to be a man "very suspicious of his superiors and of men on his own level, irritable, impatient, overly-critical and unco-operative."

All this was discovered by a very simple test. Mr. Smith was given a number of unfinished sentences to complete. Here are the sentences, with his answers in italics:

Defeat made him *shy*.
He feels grouchy and miserable *every morning*.
Bosses are usually *stupid*.
The men under me are *too old*.
When I have something to say to my boss *I don't often say it*.
The worst boss I ever had was *my present one*.
He often complains about *the boss*.
The boss should fire *the man at the next desk from me*.
In the face of criticism *I resent it*.
Most people don't know that *I speak French*.
If he would only stop *lighting matches*.
He was dominated by *his mother*.
The thing that got him into trouble was *trying too hard*.
My worst fault *is sarcasm*.
Jobs *how do you get one?*
He didn't feel right *when he stepped out of the 14th story window*.

Poor Mr. Smith does not get the job because his answers prove, beyond all doubt to the people who know all about these things, that his "personality" is not right. He has been measured and found wanting.

This, of course, is an extreme example of the ridiculously naive approach of business towards this problem, but the basic reasoning is the same throughout.

TYPICAL QUESTIONS FROM ONE PAPER OF A PERSONNEL TEST

1. What is related to disease as carefulness is to accident?
   1 doctor, 2 surgery, 3 medicine,
   4 hospital, 5 sanitation ..... ( )
2. What is related to a cube in the same way in which a circle is related to a square?
   1 circumference, 2 sphere, 3 corners
   4 solid, 5 thickness ..... ( )
3. One number is wrong in the following series. What should that number be?
   1 4 2 5 3 6 4 7 5 9 6 9..... ( )
4. Find the two letters in the word LATER which have just as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet. Write the one of these two letters that comes first in the alphabet ..... ( )

The passion for impersonal measuring began with Binet and his experiments with intelligence tests. These were perfected and followed by "aptitude" tests. Success in these two fields have suggested that we can go on measuring indefinitely.

But can we? How successful, for instance, have we been in these two fields of intelligence and aptitude? Have we been sufficiently successful to justify the attack on personality?

Doncaster G. Humm, psychologist and a test author, has this to say about the accuracy of intelligence tests in an article in the magazine *Advanced Management:* "If one uses one of the very best intelligence tests, one can be only relatively certain—99 chances out of 100—that the real I.Q. will be within eleven or twelve points of the I.Q. determined by that test. If one uses a single paper and pencil intelligence test, there is one chance in a hundred that the real I.Q. will be greater or less than such an obtained I.Q. by more than 19 points; and one chance in a thousand by more than 24 points."

Further, a quick glance at research literature will show that intelligence testing is influenced by seemingly innumerable factors — environment, anxiety during the test, familiarity with test procedure, etc. So they are not absolutely foolproof.

In aptitude testing, the story is much the same. During the war, the U.S. airforce tested thousands by using carefully designed aptitude tests. Psychiatrist Laurence Kubie, checking on their predictive value, found that the results were accurate with only a small percentage, all extreme cases. The great majority of the people tested were, of course, indistinguishable, neither particularly good nor bad and prediction in these cases was a matter of luck.

In the fields of intelligence and aptitude, therefore, the layman's assumption that all has been nicely ironed out is not based on fact. There are formidable difficulties of which he is ignorant. However, assuming that all is well, business management has been only too willing to believe that it is but a short step from the accurate measurement of intelligence and aptitude to the accurate analysis of personality. If personality too can be measured, then selection will be easy and certain, they reason. No waste in training the wrong man for the job.

But personality presents even more difficulties than intelligence and aptitude. How is it to be pinned down and against what criteria is it to be judged? It is impossible in this case to say a person has a good, bad or indifferent personality as can be said of intelligence and aptitude.

The word personality covers a multitude of traits, each one with a differing degree of importance to the whole man. In order to assess personality, in order to measure it accurately so that it is possible to predict that a person will be a good employee and handle a job well, it will be necessary to find out everything about all his traits.

There is a great difference in the approach of research psychologists who have developed the basic principles of personality testing and that of the many applied psychologists, consultants and personnel managers who use them at a business level. The first are disinterested, objective and are quick to point out the limitations of their methods. The great majority of the latter are subjective in their approach and they admit limitations only to gloss over them.

The warnings of responsible psychologists are too often ignored for personality testing as practiced to be con-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Illustrations on this page are from the Murray Thematic Appreciation Test. You are to make up as dramatic a story as you can for each picture. Try not to inhibit any thoughts in your description. Figures on page 18 are part of Rorschach Test.

Scientific Measuring for Industry

by R. U. Mahaffy

SUPPOSE YOU ARE a new car dealer in the latter part of last year. Sales are slow and other dealers are cutting prices. You have a substantial inventory and new models will be out shortly. What should you do?

The same problem in one form or another plagues every businessman. But now a unique Toronto organization, General Research Associates, claims it can tell other businessmen what to do, just as it told the car dealer. (The dealer, incidentally, did not cut prices and sold all his stock.) GRA, in this case, traced out the unseen market for cars, concluded the potential demand was there, and advised the dealer to hold his prices.

To reach its decision, GRA used the relatively little-known economic indicators called diffusion indexes. GRA, formed by economists W. A. Beckett and E. J. Bonkoff, is the first private firm in Canada to make short-term business forecasts by means of UNIVAC-adjusted data.

Diffusion indexes are kept by the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa for internal use. It was while he was working in this branch that Beckett learned of the pioneering work of the National Bureau of Economic Research in the U.S. in this field, and dreamt of developing a similar series for Canada that would be available to private business.

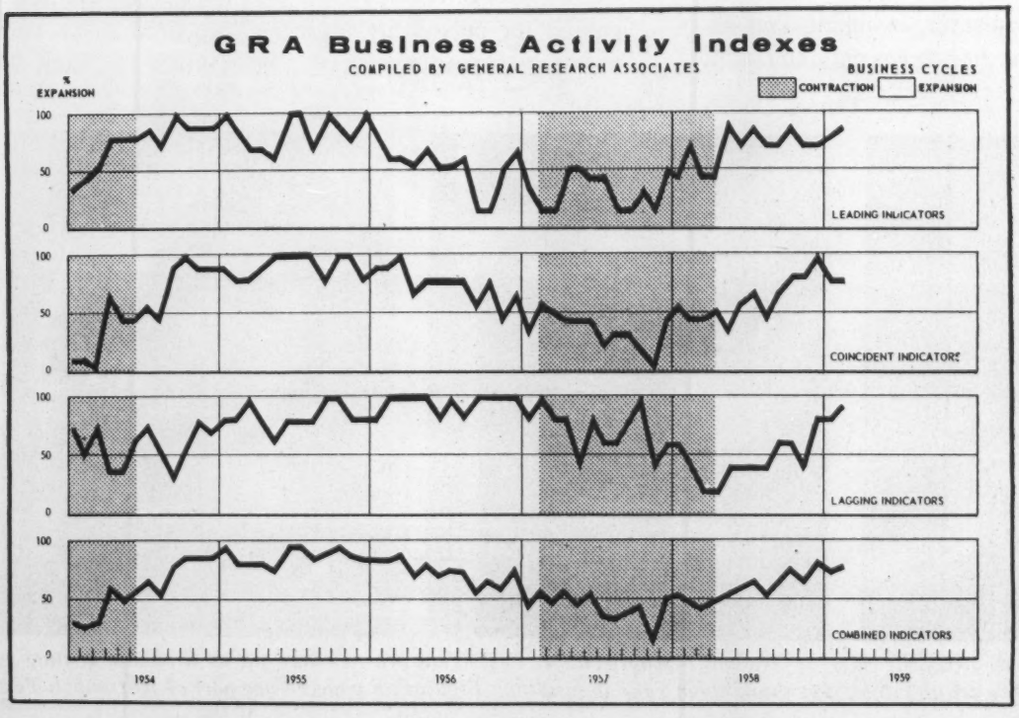
In a little over a year and a half, GRA has been able to build up a clientele which includes top banks, and leading companies in manufacturing, mining, public utilities, insurance, finance and retail trade.

They have filled a gap in statistical organizations, for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not feel it is the appropriate agency for making forecasts. GRA issues its forecasts on a monthly basis.

In this program, UNIVAC has been the keystone of their success. For without seasonally adjusted data, it would be impossible to compile such diffusion indexes. True, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics now publishes some 70 seasonally adjusted series, but GRA has had to start afresh because much of the data they require is available only in "raw" form.

What are diffusion indexes? The statistician's answer is that a diffusion index measures the percentage of a time series in a given sample expanding each month. The index recognizes the "diffusion" of changes in the economy from one sector to another cumulatively; forces of expansion or contraction reinforcing each other.

The important point for business management is that such indexes, according to the experts, will show business cycle turning points well before they show up in such general measures as the index of industrial production or gross national product.



GRA diffusion indexes charted against periods of expansion and contraction. The 0 to 100 scale measures the percent of business expansion. When all seven leaders move up, the curve hits the top of the scale, if 3½ move up, it is 50% and if none move up the reading is zero. When a statistical series is unchanged from one month to the next it is counted as ½ expanding and ½ contracting. GRA also includes an index of combined indicators (leading, coincident and lagging) in its forecasts.

How well do these diffusion indexes work? How are they constructed? How do you read them? Who was the first to use them? And what limitations do they have? To answer these questions one has to delve into a little recent economic history.

But first it should be understood that there are three diffusion indexes, classified according to their timing in relation to the business cycle, and which must be interpreted together. These are "leading", "coincident" and "lagging" indicators.

Strangely enough these diffusion indexes had their birth during the New Deal in the U.S. Prior to the Great Depression, industry and speculators had used such rules-of-thumb as steel scrap prices, stock prices or building permits as measures of business activity. The depression discredited use of such yardsticks.

In 1937, the U.S. Government asked the National Bureau of Economic Research of New York to compile a list of statistical indicators that might be expected to signal impending recovery from the recession of that year. Economists Mitchell and Burns analyzed nearly 500 monthly and quarterly series to find out their relationships to past general economic peaks and troughs.

Mitchell and Burns were interested in the business cycle—the swing from expansion into recession or contraction—and not the long-run or secular trend, the seasonal trend, and the random or irregular fluctuations that are caused by such things as strikes. They found that a cycle consists of expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities, followed by recessions (contractions), and revivals which merge into the expansion phase of the next cycle. The business cycle, therefore, was self-generating.

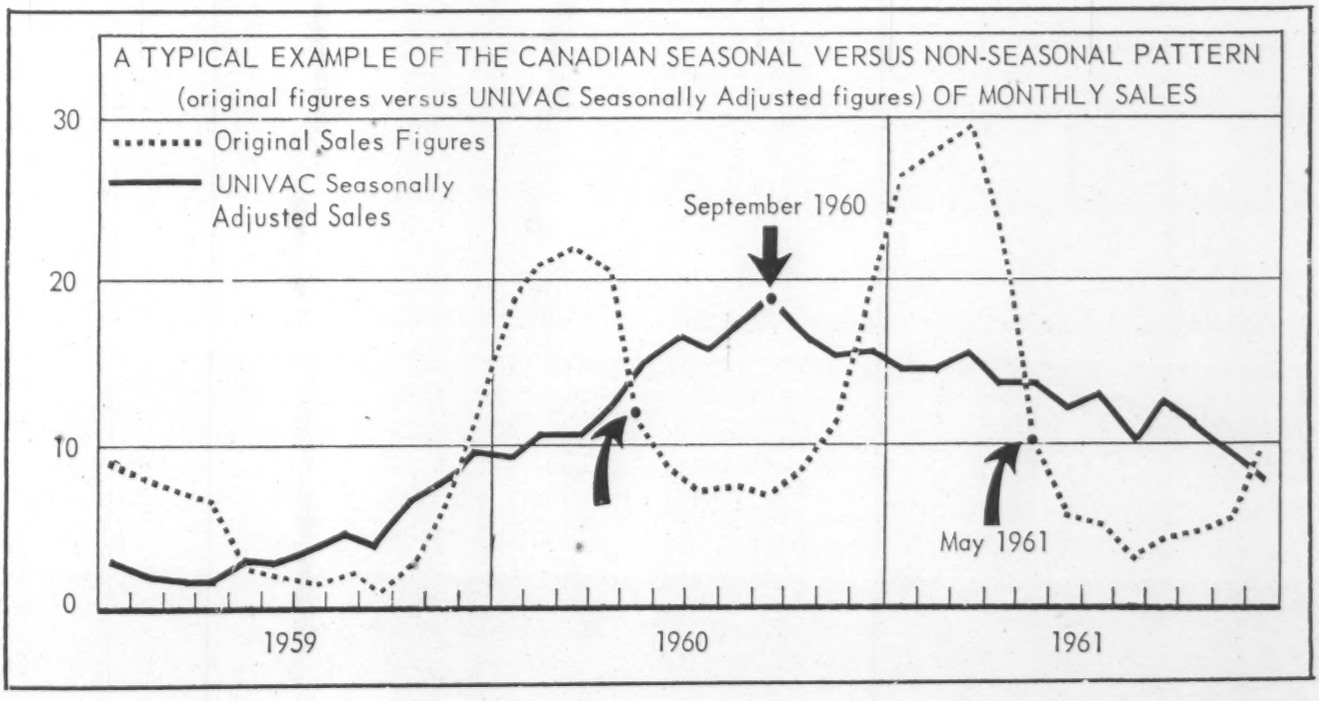
From their research, they came up with 21 indicators. In 1950 Moore revised the list and it now comprises eight leaders, eight coincidors, and five laggers behind cyclical turning points.

Their "leading" indicators were chosen because they reflected or were related to the profit rate on invested capital. The coincidors were designed to measure broad phases of general economic activity such as employment, gross national product, prices, and transportation. These things ride along with the general economy.

To confirm the trends indicated by the other yardsticks, they chose a group of "lagging" indicators which also give a warning that a change in trend may be due.

General Research Associates has developed for Canada 21 indicators made up of seven leaders, nine coincidors, and five laggers. They have made changes in the NBER list to conform with Canadian conditions. For example, since foreign trade is so important to Canada, GRA added commodity imports and exports to the coincident indicators.

They dropped the NBER "leaders", new incorporations and liabilities of business failures, because comparable data was not available in Canada. To the coincident series, General Research added freight carloadings



In forecasting sales, scheduling production, and planning inventories, three areas of business activity have to be considered. These are the national economy, as shown in the GRA Monthly Business Forecast, the industry economy, and the company economy. This chart shows how up-to-the-minute levels and directions of business can be spotted through the use of UNIVAC seasonally adjusted data. First appearance of a drop in company sales occurs in May, 1961 when the first monthly, year-to-year comparison of sales figures shows a decrease, on the basis of the original sales figures. For up to May, 1961 company sales continued at a level above the corresponding month of the previous year. But adjusted sales data reveal that sales actually turned down in September, 1960—eight months earlier. This change in direction in September, 1960 is obscured by the seasonal influence in the original company sales figures.

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as a measure of transportation, and substituted cheques cashed in clearing centres for the NBER's "bank debits".

In the lagging series, GRA substituted average hourly earnings in manufacturing for "personal income." They also incorporated the chartered banks' day-to-day loan rate as a sensitive measure of interest rates, and consumer instalment credit instead of outstanding consumer debt.

As a result, GRA has come up with this grouping of business indicators:

LEADERS: DBS industrial common stock prices, housing contracts and business, industrial and engineering contracts (MacLean Building Guide); average hours worked per week in manufacturing, corporate profits, and industrial materials price index (DBS).

COINCIDORS: industrial employment index, persons without jobs, industrial production index, gross national product (excluding farm), cheques cashed in clearing centres, commodity imports, exports of goods, freight carloadings, and general wholesale prices (DBS).

LAGGERS: average hourly earnings in manufacturing, retail trade, manufacturers' inventories, day-to-day loan rate, and consumer instalment credit. The last two are Bank of Canada data.

Before the diffusion indexes can be compiled, all this data has to have the seasonal fluctuations taken out by a complicated process of averaging made possible by the use of the electronic computer. This program was developed by Julius Shiskin of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and Harry Eisenpress, formerly of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

What goes into the diffusion indexes, then, is the non-seasonal movement, the hidden business cycle, corrected for random or irregular movements.

To construct a diffusion index the various leaders, for example, are plotted as a curve on a scale of zero to 100; the index measuring the percentage of the series that are expanding each month. The curve is zero if all are declining, at 50 percent when half are rising and half declining, and at 100 percent when all are rising.

A glance at GRA indexes shows that their leading indicators signalled the 1957-58 recession 15 months before the contraction in aggregate economic activity which came in February, 1957. The upturn was forecast nine months before actual expansion began.

The GRA coincident indicators reached a peak in February, 1956 and thereafter dropped to a low point in November, 1957, when the curve began to rise, about four months before the 1957-58 recession was over. Lagging indicators in March, 1958 confirmed that the business cycle was in a new phase.

To read diffusion indexes, however, requires interpretation. Not every bend in an indicator's curve means a genuine turning point. Leaders, especially, show many short-lived and more or less random fluctuations. These have to be smoothed out by using a moving average of from three to six months, depending upon judgment as to the length of the cycle evident in the data.

Moreover, it has not yet been determined whether the economy undergoes relatively stable seasonal variations. There is a possibility of a change in the original conditions, and it is not known if several series interact on each other or not. Research is still going on in this field at the DBS.

The most serious criticism of the diffusion index, however, is that it measures only private economic activity. The government sector may be far more important as was the case in 1958.

Tests

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

sidered scientific. Take the question of validation as an example. Research psychologists repeatedly point out that a test's effectiveness cannot be assumed — it must be proved. And the only way it can be proved is by comparison with independent data. This does not mean comparison of one test's results with another. Many tests resemble each other so closely that results are bound to be similar. The only true independent data available for comparison with test predictions is the actual performance of the individuals* tested. Correctly to validate a test, the tests themselves and the predictions should be sealed and locked up. The company should then employ everybody tested and watch their actual performance carefully for a period of, say, two years. Only then should the tests be unlocked and performances compared.

No business organization has done that yet. So no business organization can say that its testing is accurate and scientific.

The formation of test batteries applicable to the job, too, is an important factor to which the miguided testers pay lip service and then ignore. The test designer should know as much about the job the person is destined for as the people doing it.

Some of the testing, however, is done by mail without test designer or marker knowing where the office or plant is, even!

Research psychologists are emphatic about the need for objectivity in testing.

What conclusions can be drawn from that last answer given by Mr. Smith — He didn't feel right when he stepped out of the 14th story window—for instance? Perhaps he has a keen sense of humour. If that is the case, the conclusions "overly

critical, irritable, suspicious of superiors etc." would be somewhat tempered by a readiness to smile. On the other hand, it could be that poor Mr. Smith has a morbid tendency to suicide (quite a mild conclusion compared to some arrived at by testers). Just two possibilities — how does the test marker decide between them? Flip a coin?

That, regretably, is rarely the way the choice is made. The marker has his own preconceived ideas, based on his own background and personality, likes and dislikes. Mr. Smith will suffer because the tester will look for something deeper than humour — and will find the answer, not on paper, but in himself.

But the person who is foolish enough to answer honestly these days is a freak. And this is the greatest stumbling block with which the testers are faced. The original tests are based on answers of co-operative subjects. The people on whom they are used, however, have no desire to co-operate. Far from it! When they sit down to take a test, they are mentally prepared to cheat.

Prof. E. W. Warburton of Manchester University, Eng., has pointed out that variations in performance can occur even within test periods. It often happens that a person is, according to test results, a good mathematician one day and a poor one the next, an introvert at breakfast and an extrovert at dinner." It did not take the average job seeker long to arrive at the same conclusion — and, with that knowledge, set out to make the result a favorable one.

The psychologists can do nothing in the face of such an attitude. As William H. Whyte Jr. points out in his book, "The Organization Man" (which, incidentally, contains an excellent appendix on how to cheat at personality tests) the testers are not being objective. The company for which they are working has an ideal employee in mind, and job applicants must answer so that they fit.

Therefore, it turns out that what the testers are really passing is an ability to cheat and lie! The outlined ideal they wish to fit over the applicant is of an insignificant and pathetically normal man. The applicant who lies successfully will appear, when all the analyses are over, as a man of negatives — neither too aggressive nor too submissive, neither too artistic nor too plebian, neither unmitigated extrovert nor complete introvert, neither genius nor fool.

Even Mr. Smith could give them what they want if he tries, for their science cannot keep him out if he really wants to get in. And that is fortunately in their own interests. For if business organizations were to succeed in keeping out all but the comfortable and uninspiring normal man, they would soon stop deceiving themselves and wasting their money.

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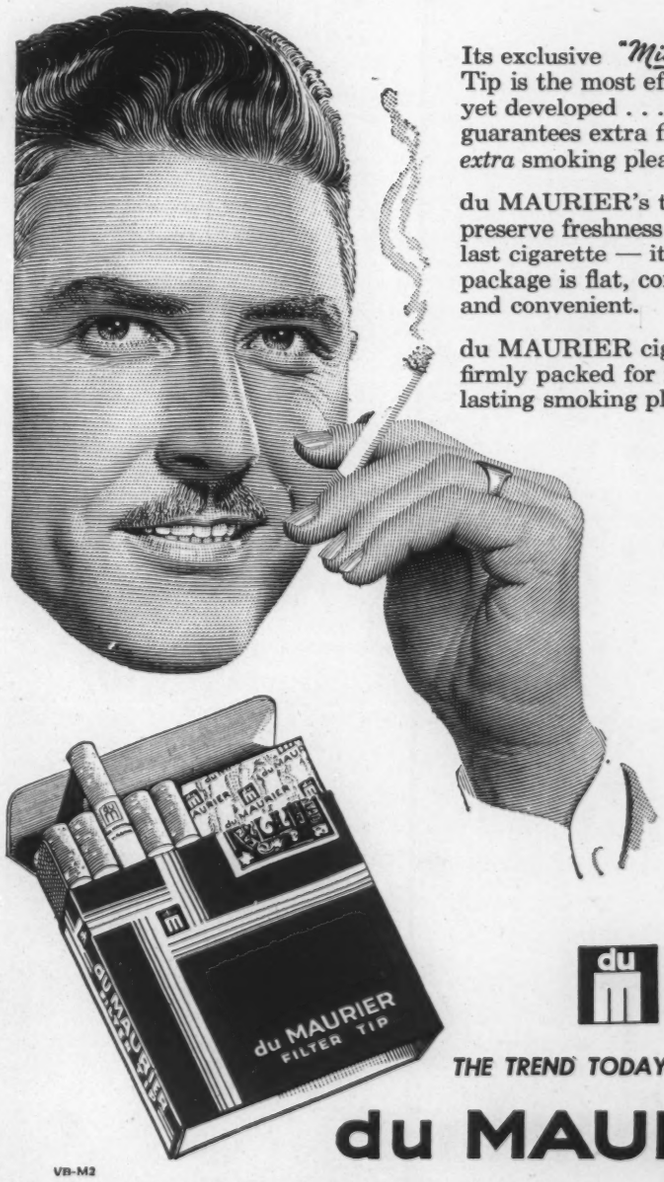

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Ottawa Letter

The Importance of Being Ernest Bushnell

by Edwin Copps

PREVIEW COMMENTARY IS A three and one-half minute radio program that is tacked on to the end of the 8 a.m. newscast on the CBC's Ontario network. The commentators on the show are members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, paid a $25 fee to write and deliver this 400-word essay on the previous day's events in Parliament.

Commentary's audience is small. Most Canadians prefer pop music to politics with their breakfast eggs; surveys show a majority of citizens tune in to the private stations rather than the CBC. But small as it is, the Commentary audience is a vital one to the government-owned radio network. It includes practically every politician in the Ottawa area. This capital, with no morning newspaper of its own, is served only by the slapdash early editions printed the evening before in Toronto and Montreal. The politicians habitually turn to the early morning CBC program as the best available review and summary of overnight events.

One of the Commentary's keenest listeners (he could hardly be called a fan) is Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. The early-rising P.M. usually catches the show at his office but if 8 a.m. finds him en route from his Sussex Street mansion to the Parliament Buildings, he will tune it in on his car radio and park on a Parliament Hill driveway to listen intently to the last word.

More often than not, recent commentary programs have made unpleasant listening for Diefenbaker, a man painfully sensitive to criticism of any kind. In his two years in office, the Prime Minister has become increasingly unpopular with the Gallery press corps. Some of their animosity is based on honest disapproval of the Diefenbaker performance; a lot of it is unfair personal resentment stirred by the transformation of the man these journalists once knew as a friendly, talkative opposition M.P. into a moody and necessarily unapproachable prime minister. Whatever its cause, this spreading antipathy to Diefenbaker and his administration inevitably was reflected in the Press Gallery commentaries on the CBC network.

Early in June, the Diefenbaker Government came in for sharper criticism than ever. Tory M.P. John Pallett was cited in an Exchequer Court judgment for his involvement in a government land deal and the opposition demanded a parliamentary inquiry. When the issue was raised in the Commons, Diefenbaker stoutly defended Pallett's integrity and just as stoutly rejected the opposition's request for a probe.

Next morning, Tim Creery, Ottawa correspondent for the *Montreal Star,* was the guest on Preview Commentary. Creery belittled Diefenbaker's ringing defence of Pallett. "Beside the point," Creery told his CBC audience. "I feel that the Commons should consider this question of propriety."

Only a few hours after Creery's broadcast, Acting CBC Pesident Ernest Bushnell called the network's program boss, Charles Jennings, to his office, told him bluntly that Preview Commentary had to come off the air. Jennings said later: "I was given the explanation that both the president (J. Alphonse Ouimet, who was on sick leave) and acting president (Bushnell) would lose their jobs if the program was not terminated and that the position of the minister (Revenue Minister George Nowlan) would be in jeopardy, and that there could be no change in the decision."

Although he could not agree with this apparently politically-motivated order ("I was deeply shocked") Jennings dutifully began to carry it out. Messages went to CBC department heads along the network telling them to cut the Commentary and replace it with a mash of innocuous Ottawa items culled from the news services.

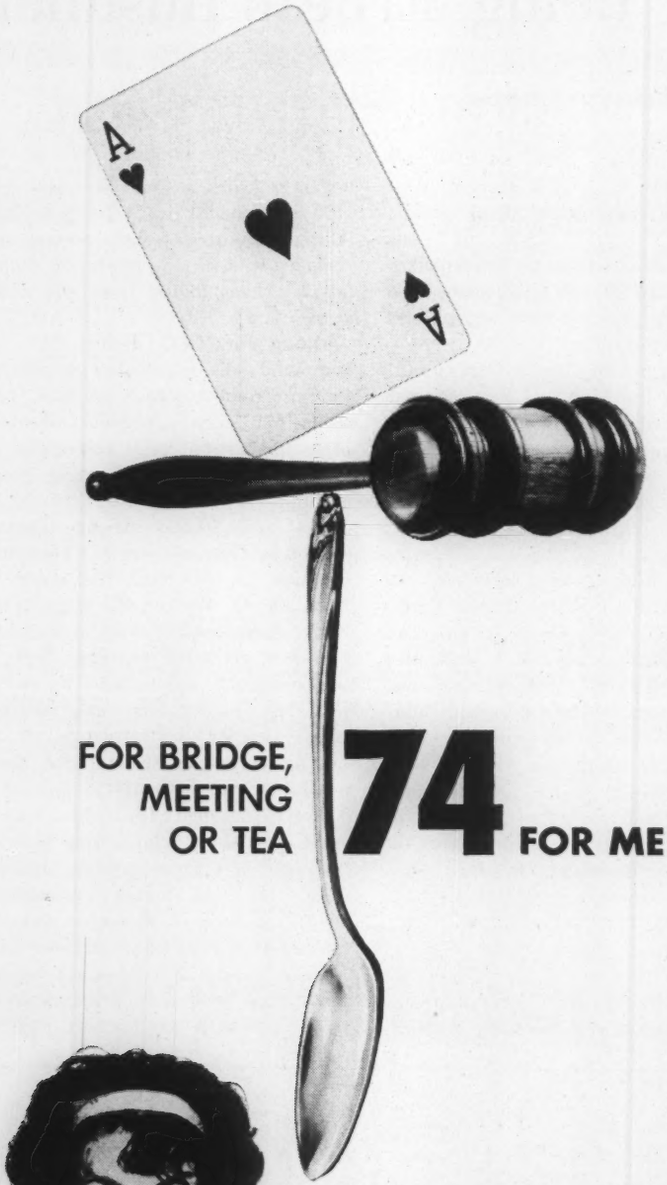
Along the CBC chain, the Jennings command was received with amazement. In more than a decade, no CBC program series had been cancelled without some prior discussion and reasonable notice to the employees involved in producing it. Supervisor Frank Peers of the CBC's Talks and Public Affairs Department rushed to Ottawa from his Toronto headquarters to ask what had gone wrong. From H. G. Walker, director of the network, Peers got the same explanation that had been given to Jennings: "From someone politically connected . . . Mr. Bushnell had been given two alternatives: either to take this program off the air or the corporate structure of the CBC would be endangered."

Peers resigned forthwith because of what he called "clandestine political influence" in the supposedly independent CBC. He was joined immediately by two colleagues, D. H. Gillis and B. Trotter. As word of their decision and the reasons behind it spread, 28 other CBC employees handed in resignations.

By fortunate coincidence, the CBC's

There's plenty to think about!

1888



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Board of Directors had scheduled a meeting in Toronto at that time and the top item on their agenda became the Preview Commentary crisis and the mass resignations. What was said at the closed board meeting was not revealed but the result was an announcement that Commentary would go back on the air at once and that the proffered staff resignations would be rejected. All but three of the resignations were withdrawn; the original trio of protestants — Peers, Gillis and Trotter— delayed. They agreed to appear before the special parliamentary committee on broadcasting in Ottawa to try to clear up the deepening mystery about the clandestine political force that had threatened to wreck the CBC.

The Commons committee decided to start at the lower echelon of the CBC command and work up. Peers, speaking for the trio of supervisory employees, recounted how he had come to Ottawa at his own expense to ask why Commentary had been suddenly cancelled. He got the word from his immediate supervisor, H. G. Walker, that it had been an order from "someone with a political connection."

Then it was Walker's turn. Who told him about the politician's threat? Walker read from a pocket notebook in which he had jotted down a running account: "I phoned Mr. Jennings . . . He advised me that the situation was so serious that 'heads would roll' if we did not remove Preview Commentary . . . Specific heads mentioned were Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Nowlan."

The inquisitive committee then called Jennings. "You heard the statement made by Mr. Walker," a committeeman asked. "Is it correct?"

"I certainly gave him that information," Jennings replied. "(It) was given to me by Mr. Bushnell."

Now, the committee had traced the alleged political influence to the corporation's top officer, Acting President Ernest Bushnell. The pudgy CBC chief was in the room, had sat there chain-smoking nervously as he heard his most trusted subordinates testify that all their information about the clandestine political interference with the broadcasting system had stemmed directly from him. If Bushnell chose to tell all he knew, the mystery would certainly be solved. But if the CBC's first officer denied the allegation, then the committee could go no farther. The crowded room was hushed expectantly as Ernest Bushnell drew out a small piece of paper and began to read:

"I want to say, as simply and directly as possible, that never at any time has an order or directive been given to me . . . by any member of Parliament or by anyone else who could be said to wield political influence."

Some of the people in the room believed Ernest Bushnell.

Nassau Letter:

Canadian Capital Invades the Bahamas

by Frank Rasky

THE BRITISH BAHAMAS, a collection of 700 islands chiefly distinguished for their salubrious climate and lack of income-and-property-tax, are currently enjoying their busiest rush of Canadian millionaire investors since the invasion initiated by the late Sir Harry Oakes.

While the main thoroughfare of the Bahamian capital city boasts only one British bank (Barclay's), four Canadian banks have sprung up there to handle flourishing Canadian investments: the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the new Bank of London and Montreal. Strangely, no U.S. bank has had the enterprise yet to open a branch there.

The Canadian real estate assault on the Bahamian tax-free beaches was launched by Sir Harry Oakes in 1935, after he struck gold in Kirkland Lake, Ont. Before he was mysteriously bludgeoned to death in 1943, Sir Harry became the largest landowner on New Providence (the biggest island in the Bahamas, which also contains the tourist centre city of Nassau). The Oakes estate continues to retain this affluent distinction. It owns Nassau's 300-room British Colonial Hotel; the Bahamas Country Club; as well as 7,000 acres which include the rich Cable Beach frontage alongside Nassau, where a two-acre lot is today worth a fantastic $120,000.

The second largest landowner on New Providence is the Toronto financier, E. P. Taylor. Four years ago, he paid $2,000,000 for 4,000 acres of swampland at Lyford Cays, 15 miles west of Nassau. He has since spent $3,500,000 dredging a 1,000-acre slice of this development from the sea, and his "meticulously planned village for socially prominent cosmopolites" is proving to be a genuine bonanza. An 18-hole golf course has been built, and next year Taylor will complete a $2,000,000 private clubhouse containing 50 guest rooms, a yacht club, and exclusive shopping centre.

Taylor may realize an estimated $25,000,000 from his total $12,000,000 investment, He has been keen on using Canadian talent and Canadian builders, including Toronto's De Spirt Mosaic & Marble Co., Liberman Plastering Co., and Spade Electrical Contractors Ltd. His beach club has been designed by the Toronto architect, Earle C. Morgan, who was also architect for the Fort Erie and Woodbine race tracks and Toronto's new O'Keefe Auditorium. His resident engineer is Frank Palleson, former municipal engineer for Milton, Ont., and his golf club pro is Jack Kay from the Canadian Mt. Bruno course.

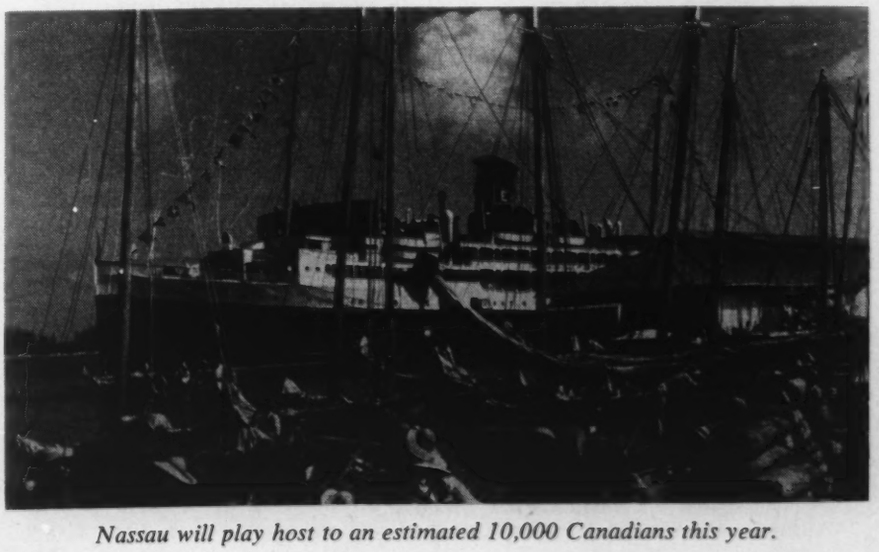
"I see the Bahamas as the Florida of 20 years ago," Taylor says. "I'm sure many who used to go to Florida will welcome the greater peace and quiet of the islands and will be glad to get away from traffic congestion."

Taylor has already put 400 Lyford Cays building lots on the market, and sold 52 of them for more than $2,000,000. A one-and-a-half-acre beach lot sells for as much as $75,000. This handsome sum, however, has not deterred such English property-purchasing "cosmopolites" as the Earl of Dudley, Viscount Astor of Cliveden, and Viscount Feversham of Newton Tower. A typical American "cosmopolite" who has bought beach front land is Roy E. Larsen, president of Time and Life, Inc.

Taylor will get a run for his money for the snob trade (known euphemistically in Nassau as "rich people of discernment") from another millionaire, Axel Wenner-Gren. While he is not a Canadian, the Swedish promoter is very much concerned with Canada because of his current multi-million-dollar interest in the British Columbia interior. Wenner-Gren has recently invested $11,000,000 in 100,000 acres of land, a yacht club, and a luxury hotel called the Lighthouse Club in Andros Island, which is 15 minutes by air from Nassau's Windsor Field. He is selling building lots on his Bahamas "out island" for the comparatively modest price of $5,000 to $12,000 each.

The steadiest source of income in the Bahamas, however, does not come from wealthy home-builders. It derives from the year-round tourist trade (Nassau this year will be visited by 200,000 vacationers, of whom an estimated 10,000 will be Canadians). This source of wealth is being tapped by a little-known Toronto millionaire, Frank Crothers, who astonished Bahamians last February by opening a new $4,500,000 luxury hotel, the 278-room Nassau Beach Lodge. They were astonished because this Canadian interloper, after two years of quiet planning, erected his modernistic hotel on Nassau's most expensive ocean frontage, and flanked by Nassau's most tradition-encrusted hotels—the Emerald Beach and the Bahamas Country Club.

How Crothers accomplished this coup might be instructive to other Canadian investors combing for gold on Nassau's beaches. At 41, Crothers is a lean, 163-pound engineer, with brown hair and brown eyes, almost painfully shy. He shuns publicity, and has refused to have even a routine publicity release issued



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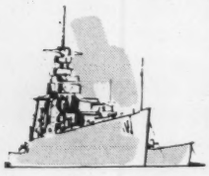

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about himself. Until recently, he was a partner with his two brothers, Joe, 46, and Jim, 48, in running Crothers Ltd., a nine-acre factory with 400 employees at Toronto's suburban Leaside, which distributes construction machinery throughout Ontario.

All three brothers were put through Toronto's St. Michael's College by their father, James F. Crothers, who used to sell horseshoes and nails to blacksmiths across Western Canada. Frank, however, went on to study engineering at Columbia University, and looked after the engineering end of the family machinery business, until chronic bronchitis and asthma put him flat on his back.

He arrived in Nassau eight years ago, a stretcher case, withered down to 130 pounds, gasping for breath in an oxygen tent. The felicitous Bahamian weather put him back on his feet. He then decided, two years ago, to buy 700 feet of ocean frontage, at $1,400 a foot, on Coral Beach, and go into the hotel business.

The problems of building a six-storey hotel on a coral island were prodigious. Wages for the natives are cheap (an unskilled laborer gets only 48 cents an hour; a laundress 21 cents an hour). But seven out of eight children receive no more than a primary school education, and the slow-moving natives, suffering what is jokingly called "snail fever", are superstitious. (Because they have a phobia about getting their hair wet, no native ever turns up at work if it rains in the morning.)

"I'd swear at the natives," Crothers says. "But they knew my cursing had nothing to do with color prejudice. I'd be sweating right out there in the fields with them, building our own power generating plant. In fact, some of the Nassau Bay Street crowd tried to snub me because I had the audacity to invite my native workers home with me for dinner. In my Canadian democratic way, I didn't give a darn. After all, these were the artisans I'd proudly trained to build my hotel."

At the opening of the horseshoe-shaped hotel, Crothers flew in 250 newspaper people and travel agents from Toronto and New York. What most struck the press people, was that it was not called "Frank Crothers' hotel"; it was bally-hooed as "Howard Johnson's Nassau Beach Lodge". The American restauranteur, who has a chain of 600 restaurants and 44 motels across the U.S., famous for dispensing 28 different flavors of ice cream, had acquired the restaurant franchise for the Nassau hotel.

At first, it appeared like another case of Frank Crothers' unassuming modesty. Then it was learned that a Howard Johnson restaurant chain would be launched across Canada this year, and the franchise would be in the hands of the Crothers brothers. It became clear that the tropical languor of Nassau has not, after all, affected the shrewd business sense of Toronto millionaire, Frank Crothers.

Books

by Robert Weaver

Ross: An endless war against sex.

Ross in Charcoal

Rude, sceptical, and prudish, Harold Ross enjoyed disrupting the conformism that absorbs intellectuals, emerged as a man of character.

A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO James Thurber recalled some fragments of the life of Harold Ross, the founder and first editor of *The New Yorker,* in one of the interviews for the literary magazine *Paris Review* which were reprinted in *Writers at Work*. He said that he was planning to write a book, that it would be brief, and that he was going to call it *Ross in Charcoal.* Later Thurber wrote a series of articles about Ross for the *Atlantic Monthly,* and the articles, somewhat expanded, have now become a full-length biography *The Years with Ross.*

The title and the length of the book aren't the only things that have changed. When I read Thurber's interview again a few days ago, I found that one of my favorite stories about Ross has somehow been diminished in the time between the conversation and the writing of the book. It's a good story, and I'm going to quote the original version here. "Once my wife and I were in his office," Thurber said, "and Ross was discussing a man and woman he knew much better than we did. Ross told us, 'I have every reason to believe that they're s-l-e-e-p-i-n-g together.' My wife replied, 'Why, Harold Ross, what words you do spell out.'" Thurber isn't the only wit in that family. But he is a wit by profession, and *The Years with Ross* is filled with good anecdotes and is a lively piece of entertainment.

This story illustrates one of the paradoxes Thurber keeps grappling with as he tries to capture Harold Ross in charcoal. *The New Yorker* has been a magazine that deliberately cultivates irreverence and sophistication. (It is also quite often sentimental and nostalgic, and that, I suspect, is E. B. White's influence.) But Ross was a prude, and he fought an endless (and unsuccessful) war against sex in the magazine's pages and its editorial offices. Yet he was married three times. He was a provincial, and something of a philistine, and he regularly failed to understand work by the magazine's most distinguished writers and artists. One example is Thurber's famous cartoon showing the first Mrs. Harris crouching naked on a bookcase while Mr. Harris and his second wife greet their guests. Ross didn't read a great deal, and one day, Thurber says, he burst into the magazine's checking department to ask, "Is Moby Dick the whale or the man?"

The other Ross was a fanatical editor who worked nights in the office fretting over bad writing and commas. (An English journalist once told Thurber that "the biography of Harold Ross should be called *The Century of the Comma Man*".) There seems to have been plenty of bad writing to fret about. Wolcott Gibbs, later the magazine's drama critic, once wrote a *Theory and Practice of Editing 'New Yorker' Articles* based on his experience as copy editor in the fiction department. "The average contributor to this magazine," Gibbs began, "is semi-literate"; and he ended a devastating memorandum by saying, "Try to preserve an author's style if he is an author and has a style". Things haven't changed much on the editorial front.

Ross's fretting produced a distinctive and professional magazine, and it's hard to believe now that in the first year of its existence (1925) *The New Yorker* was officially declared dead and revived almost by accident. It seems odd to recall that ten or twelve years ago Dwight Macdonald suggested in his magazine *Politics* that Edmund Wilson's decision to write book reviews for *The New Yorker* might be regarded as a symbol of cultural decline in the United States. (*Politics* died not long afterwards, and Macdonald became a staff writer for *The New Yorker.*) The magazine has often been criticized for imposing its own idea of style on all its contributors. Much of it is predictable, and it's capable of publishing articles like the recent profile of Bennett Cerf which seemed entirely composed of stale gags. (But maybe that was Cerf's fault.) It probably has more influence in provincial cities like Toronto and Montreal than in New York.

Yet why shouldn't Edmund Wilson write reviews for *The New Yorker?* What other magazine would have given him as much space, or followed him so willingly through his passions for the Dead Sea Scrolls and the American Civil War? Today *The New Yorker* often manages to look better than ever. The American lib-

Thurber: Part of the story untold?

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eral weeklies have lost most of their character and influence; there is better writing than before—and less purpose—in the literary quarterlies; the traditional "little magazines" are dead even if they don't know enough to lie down. New magazines like *Playboy* and *The Reporter* are prematurely aged. Only *Esquire* seems lately to have discovered some trickle from the fountain of youth. Right now *The New Yorker* hasn't too much competition in its own area.

Almost a decade after his death Harold Ross' ghost still paces the magazine's corridors—a ghost still hoping to discover the ideal editor to set up the perfect editorial system, or wondering if a re-arrangement of the offices might somehow get the show on the road. He was a strong editor, and his influence continues. He seems to have had an intuitive feeling for good prose. He had a profound distrust of writers and artists, and he was blackly suspicious of much of the material they contributed to the magazine—but he published their work. He bore one of the marks of the true editor in his willingness (even though it seems often to have been loudly grudging) to publish good work that he may personally have disliked or failed wholly to understand. In some manner, despite his fretful and gloomy approach to the business of editing a magazine, Ross must somehow have transmitted to his staff and contributors that feeling of openness and enthusiasm that is the essence of a good editor.

Yet in my opinion Thurber's *The Years with Ross* never shows clearly enough why Harold Ross was a great editor. The anecdotes may distract the attention of some readers from the man and his magazine. I began to have a suspicion as I read this biography that Ross was wearing a mask, and that the mask he chose was that of the profane but prudish, provincial and dubiously cultivated American. This *was* Harold Ross, of course, but it seems possible that he took over his own personality, heightened and dramatized it, and finally created an image in which the man and the mask were inextricably entwined. Thurber seems to record perfectly seriously Ross's question about Moby Dick. I can think of several reasons why it might simply have been a gag. The most obvious reason is that it seems all too possible that *The New Yorker's* checking department was staffed by young women of good education and much seriousness.

It seems ludicrous to quarrel with Thurber's portrait of a man he knew well for twenty-five years. But Ross appears to have been a genuinely shy and troubled man, and the abrasions of editorial work are a more than sufficient reason for anyone to put on a mask. In any case, the rude, sceptical, often prudish personality of Harold Ross might at any time have disrupted the conformism

that absorbs intellectuals as much as anyone else. He was a disruptive force and a man of real character, and *The Years with Ross* captures those qualities very well. It may be merely the hazard of the reviewer's trade that makes me suspect that part of the story remains to be told. **The Years with Ross,** by James Thurber — pp 310 — *Little, Brown — $5.50.*

Barred Windows

Leopard With a Thin Skin, by John Watney—pp. 206—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

In this novel, John Watney sets out to combine a thriller with social criticism and overtones of allegory. Michael Bell, a young reporter, discovers in a mental home a patient who claims that he is being detained incommunicado through conspiracy. The patient, an ex-employee of an English guided missile firm, is also a fierce humanitarian, and identifies himself with a panther that is dying in captivity in the London Zoo.

Reporter Bell's investigations carry him from the Zoo to the missile plant, where the personnel helps to confirm his suspicions of conspiracy and duress. Eventually he uncovers the truth but the conclusion is, on the whole rather anticlimactic. The author is sharply observant rather than perceptive, and his hero belongs too recognizably to the private-eye type of detective fiction to fit satisfactorily into a more literary medium.

M.L.R.

Short Reviews

Claudelle Inglish, by Erskine Caldwell—pp. 208—*Little, Brown—$4.25.*

Claudelle Inglish is the latest character to be sent up *Tobacco Road* to *God's Little Acre* by Erskine Caldwell. She is disappointed in love in the first chapter and turns to lust for the rest of the book. Bawdy, two dimensional, and conceived in the most elemental terms, *Claudelle Inglish* is good *Journeyman* Caldwell. It is remarkable that he seems to tire of his subject as little as his devoted and numerous readers do.

Dust For The Dancers, by Beth Dean and Victor Carell—pp 214 illustrated—*Philosophical Library—$6.00.*

The Carells are a theatrical couple who went to the great Australian desert to learn the dances of the aborigines. They had the predictable amount of adventures which city dwellers in a motor car might have in meeting and living with people still almost in the stone age. The difference between this and a straight travel story is that Beth Dean later invented a modern ballet called *Corroboree* based on her outback and bush experience.

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Chess

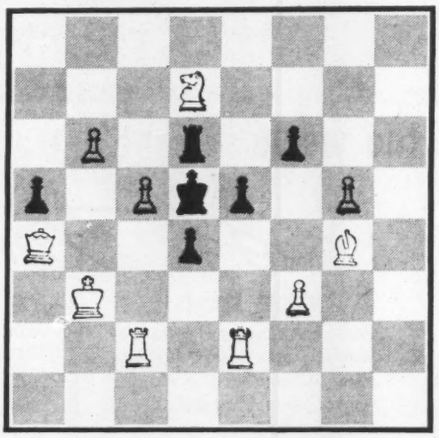
by D. M. LeDain

KING JAMES I in his book "Of A King's Christian Duties", addressed to his son Prince Charles, said, "As for Chesse, I think it is ouer-fond, because it is ouer-wise and Philosophicke a folly, for where such light playes (referring also to cards and dice) are ordained to free mens heades for a time from the fashious thoughts on their affaires, it, by the contrarie, filleth and troubleth mens heades with as many fashious toyes of the play, as before it was filled with thoughts on his affaires." Charles I paid little heed to this advice as it is known that he spent much time playing with his courtiers, and, in fact, the Martyr King was found so engaged at the moment the news was brought to him of his approaching surrender by the Scots to Parliament. After the final checkmate by Oliver Cromwell his magnificent set of chessmen, which is still in existence, passed into the hands of Lord Barrington.

Solution of Problem No. 222 (Guidelli). Key, 1.P-R8(Q).

Problem No. 223 ("The Crown"), by T. R. Dawson.

White mates in two. (10 + 6)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

TODAY we have something different, an unalphabetic alphametic. In fact it might well be called the puzzler of the "Six Sixes", for there are no sixes other than those shown here.

The little crosses represent other digits, and the whole thing is just a regular long division without any remainder.

What is the 4-figure divisor?

```
xxxx ) xxxxxxxx ( xxx
       xxx66
       ------
        xxxx
        x6x6
        ------
        x6xxx
        x6xxx
        ------
        -----
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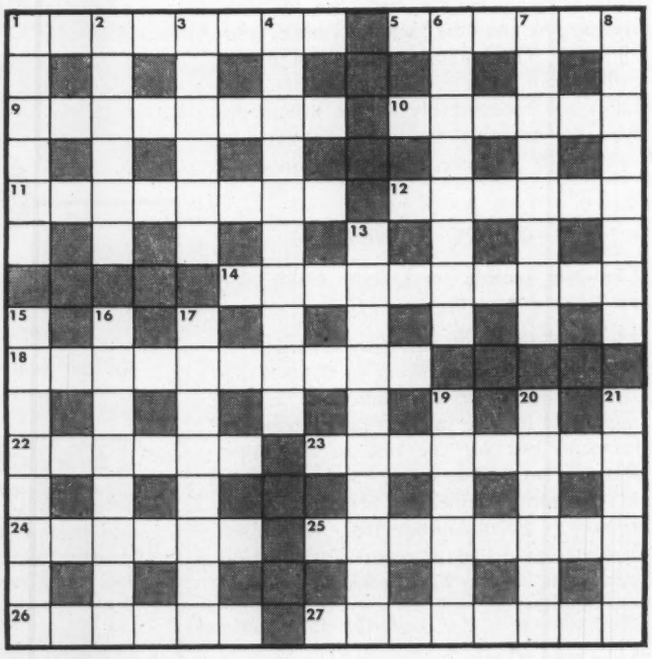
Thanks for the idea, to: J. Dunant, Montreal. (105)

Answer on page 44.

Double Crossing You

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar



ACROSS

1 Cutting these you cut cutters. (8)
5 Setting fire to it may save your life. (6)
9 A Gilbertian virtue? (8)
10 Heavenly Venus! (6)
11 Return help, perhaps, to one of Israel's twelve. (8)
12 Georgie-Porgie? (6)
14 Country for men only? (10)
18 Not the agent for public relations! (5-5)
22 How nice it can be. (6)
23 Does the Cardinal get a rise when titled? (8)
24 Admission to the course? (6)
25 In this a letter is 18. (8)
26 Treasures are gone. Make most certain of what's left. (6)
27 They're on their metal, as it were, when examining. (8)

DOWN

1 No help to progress when I'm at the head. (6)
2 Pile on pussy. (3-3)
3 Instrumental to woolgathering, perhaps. (6)
4 One's seat on the cliff? (4, 6)
6 Heavyweight composer on T.V.? (8)
7 He's coasting around without faith. (8)
8 Doing this will keep you from being found out. (8)
13 Contracts may be 15 these. (10)
15 See 13. (8)
16 Bad actor due at school, no doubt. (8)
17 How cook wastes time with her corn! (8)
19 She helped make a strange lady perform in 9. (6)
20 Not tied when round one finished. (6)
21 When the school yell is heard at its loudest? (6)

Solution to last puzzle

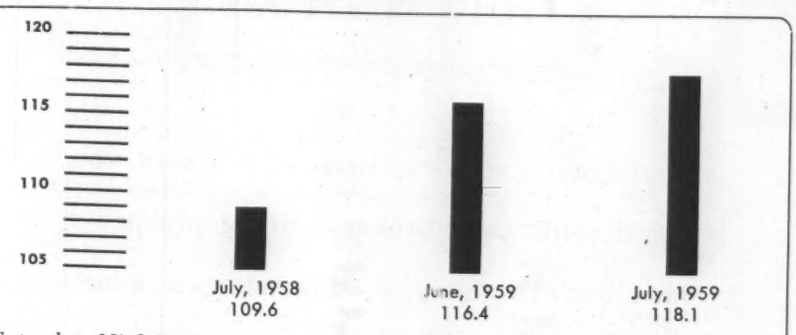
ACROSS

1, 14. Gold Bug
1, 18. Gold teeth
3 Freaks
7 Era
10 Light meal
11 Lotto
12 Euclid
13 Oslo
14 See 1A
16 See 5
18 See 1A
20 Octet
23, 1. As good as gold
27 Gem
28 Real
30 See 1D
32 Omega
33 Fruit dish
34 See 5
35, 22, 8, 1. Silver threads among the gold
36 See 5

DOWN

1, 30. Golden Fleece
1, 31. Golden Rule
2 Logical
4 Reel
5, 34, 1A, 36, 16. All is not gold that glitters
6 Sell out
7 Eatable
8 See 35
9 Strict
15 Leda
17 Sage
19, 35. Long John Silver
21 Tempest
22 See 35
24 Oblate
25 Ace high
26 Red hot
29 Awful
31 See 1D (472)

Saturday Night Business Index for July



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	1949 = 100	164.6	160.8	151.0
Retail Trade ▶	$ millions	1,352	1,244	1,278
Total Labour Income (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,436	1,422	1,342
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949 = 100	125.9	125.6	125.1
Wholesale Price Index ▶	1935-39 = 100	242.7	241.4	227.2
Of Industrial Materials				
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned) ▶	$ millions	4,418	4,429	4,510
New Orders Manufacturing Industry ▶	$ millions	1,890	1,862	1,768
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres ▶	$ millions	21,433	20,262	17,839
Imports for Consumption ▶	$ millions	515.7	535.7	485.1
Exports ▶	$ millions	434.5	404.6	484.2
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	327.2	356.5	387.8
Work Week in Manufacturing ▶	hrs. week	40.3	40.9	40.4

Latest month figures are mainly preliminary ones.

Index of industrial production figures shown here this month are a refinement of the recently revised figures. They are not comparable to figures shown in previous months.

by Maurice Hecht

ALTHOUGH MOST INDICATORS have been in a fairly healthy state for some time there have been a few disturbing ones. Two of the slow-to-revive factors were industrial building and new orders in manufacturing. Now improvement is showing up in both these areas.

Overall capital investments slowed down this year, although the national outlook did not indicate a great fall-off from 1958. This was because public spending, (government spending) increases masked the fact that private capital investments were slated to drop considerably. This was most pronounced in new factory building or expansion programs. The industrial construction contract awards, recorded by MacLean Building Guide, show the picture clearly. They indicate the coming actual construction situation.

In 1957 these figures (seasonally adjusted) started to tumble. The drop in building itself didn't show up for some time afterwards. The slide lasted all 1957 and most of 1958. At the end of last year there was a small movement upward, but this didn't last. Recently the upward movement started again and this time it is becoming strong.

In the beginning of this year contracts awarded for industrial buildings were down 60 per cent from the same months of 1958—not a good year itself. But month by month this situation has been changing. At the end of June, the first six months were on a par with the first half of 1958. Outlook is for continued improvement.

Some of the reflection of this is shown by a growing improvement in new orders in manufacturing industries. Most production increases in the last few months have been due more to inventory increases than actual sales. Now, however, new orders seem to be pulling ahead more strongly than in the past months. Manufacturing output is pushing to new highs (total industrial output, of course, has already passed its previous high).

All this reinforces our earlier forecast that the last half of 1959 would be the better half and that next year will be better still.

LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending August 31, 1959, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

Preferred Shares Cumulative Redeemable ..... 60 cents per share
Class "A" Shares ..... 10 cents per share
Class "B" Shares ..... 10 cents per share

The dividend will be payable September 1, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 5th day of August, 1959. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH, Secretary.

Toronto, July 2, 1959.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending August 31, 1959, has been declared on the Capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference Shares, Cumulative Redeemable, Series "A" ..... 37½ cents per share
Second Preference Shares ..... 54 cents per share
Common Shares ..... 54 cents per share

The dividend will be payable September 1, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 5th day of August, 1959. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

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Two long-range bets in steel — Where you stand with your broker — Brick prospects in a growth industry — Financing a mine.

Brokers' Responsibility

A friend of mine bought $10,000 stock through a broker and mailed a cheque in payment. The cheque was slow in coming back to his bank and in the meantime the broker started to ask him for payment. My friend claimed he had fulfilled his part of the bargain by mailing the cheque and having the funds in the bank to cover it, that it wasn't his fault if the broker's bank was slow in effecting collection. The broker then got pretty nasty and said he could sell my friend out and charge him with the resulting loss if the stocks were sold for less than they cost. My friend had then to make a special trip downtown and have a cheque certified for delivery to the broker and was pretty unhappy about it. Where did whose responsibility begin and end?—P.B., Montreal.

You fail to state whether the broker acted as a principal or as an agent. Presumably as an agent, since his action—as a principal—would be incomprehensible although legal.

A commission broker acts as an agent for a client and the onus of making payment is on the client. Legally, he broker could demand cash or its equivalent on the line but accepts cheques and usually there is no trouble with this method of procedure. A crisis may, however, result when the machinery of collection breaks down.

Most stock traders don't know or care anything about their legal position until the law of averages catches up with them.

Milton Brick

What do you think of Milton Brick as an investment? The latest annual report would seem to indicate that the management know how to handle a difficult situation. It may not be a growth industry but brick seems to be here to stay as the primary Canadian building material.—J.A., Guelph.

On the contrary, companies manufacturing building materials do seem to represent a growth industry. A good deal of optimism regarding the economic expansion of the next quarter century is based on the growth of population in this country. Not only will more homes be required but there is mounting emphasis being placed on comfort, appearance and appointments of the home. And, as you say, brick seems to be here to stay. It is difficult to see how any other material can easily supplant it in the builder's book.

Milton Brick might be watched closely by the speculative buyer in the present slowdown in the building industry for dips which might present an opportunity for profitable commitments.

Short-Term Trading

I have not been successful in locating an investment adviser who can give skilled counsel in short-term trading. The people here that I have thought might be of help have turned out to be long-term advisers. Since I have a small amount of capital with which I enjoy short-term trading for better or worse under adequate supervision, I am wondering if you have any suggestions which might help me to locate such a person.—C.T., Calgary.

Several thousand other people have found it equally difficult to locate anyone who can give reliable short-term advice on stock trading. One handicapper who established a remarkable record for guessing the market had to go out of business because he couldn't obtain enough subscribers to his service. Those who stay in the business are obviously as skilled in selling their service as in calling the plays. This has led to a good deal of advertising and praise of their service by some operators. They point to touting Consolidated Moose Pasture as a good thing at 25 cents before it took off for $2. They pat themselves on the back with gusto. But they don't explain why any one with a seventh sight needs to work for a living.

There are, of course, good people in the advisory business. You will have to learn to distinguish them by the moderation of their claims. We should think they could

be recognized by a lack of extravagant self-praise, by an acknowledgment of the unguaranteed nature of their prognostications and by admission of the speculative character of their thinking.

Even under the best of conditions your chances of beating the stock market are slim. On the other hand, you could become a partner in this country's industries by buying their equities. The investment tragedy of our time is the number of people who pass up the virtual certainty of equities in growth industries for quick market profits in speculative promotions which they seldom obtain.

Violamac

How is Violamac's property at Kam Kotia looking?—C.J., Hamilton.

Prospects of the Violamac property at Kam Kotia, 14 miles west of Timmins, are interesting. This is evident in the sum of one million dollars being received through an underwriting of 500,000 shares at $2, bringing issued capital to 3,459,855 shares. Concurrently the company granted options to the underwriter on two blocks of 200,000 shares each at $2.50 and $3, and 100,000 shares at $3.50.

Violamac officials are launching an extensive exploration program. Admittedly, it is somewhat early to discuss production plans but they think the property can sustain a 500-tons per day operation by open pit, and that this would be profitable on the basis of existing copper prices.

The property is estimated to hold two separate deposits, one of a proven 825,000 tons of 1.9% copper and 0.2% zinc, the other an indicated 600,000 tons of 4% zinc and 0.5% copper. Drilling is reportedly confirming tonnage and grade and indicating the extension of the ore zone.

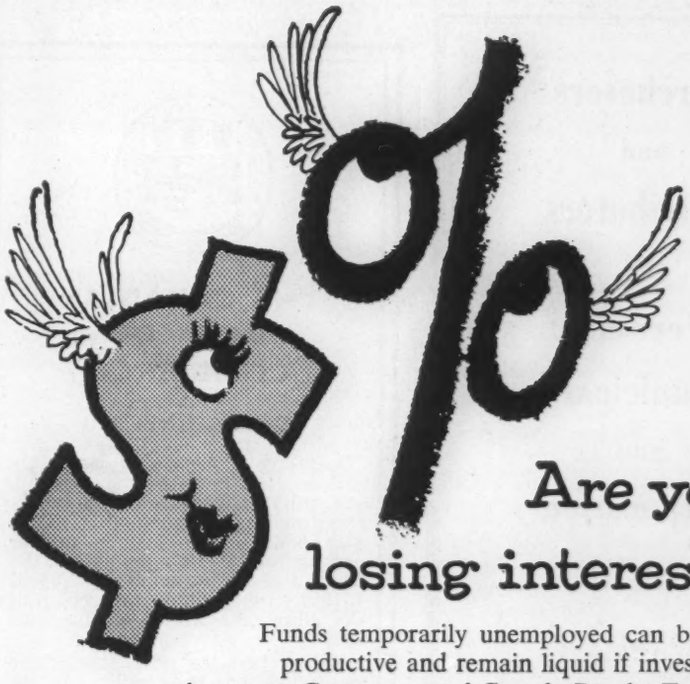
The property produced approximately 200,000 tons of 2% copper when brought into production by the Wartime Metals Corp. during 1944. Violamac purchased 82.5% of the Kam Kotia company from Hollinger Cons. (33,000 shares at $6 a share).

The Violamac company, which has had success with a silver-lead mine in British Columbia, is the vehicle for the operations of an aggressive group. Its efforts to produce a winner in another metal in the predominantly gold area of Timmins will be watched with interest.

Atlas Steels

Please give me your analysis of Atlas Steels from a point of view of (1) long term investment and (2) short term investment, say three years.—T.M., Kimberley.

The current price of Atlas Steels does not seem excessive in relation to its long and short-term prospects and its overall position. The company occupies a strategic position in this country's industry and will grow with its economy. Short term pros-



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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Ordinary Capital Stock was declared in respect of the year 1959, payable in Candaian funds on August 1, 1959, to shareholders of record at 3.30 p.m. on June 19, 1959.

By order of the Board.

T. F. TURNER,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 8, 1959.

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Dividend No. 290

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of forty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1959, payable at the Bank and its branches on August 1, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1959.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of June 30, 1959, bears to the subscription price of $32.

By Order of the Board
J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager

Toronto, May 22, 1959

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pects depend on the rate of business as a whole.

Atlas operates in a cyclical industry and its progress, which has been noteworthy, has been marked by occasional valleys rather than a steady uptrend. The next significant upswing may be a reflection of intensified promotion of nickel, which can be expected to follow prospective surpluses of this material. Nickel is contained in stainless steel, in the production of which Atlas was a pioneer in Canada.

Distillers-Seagram

I have had Distillers-Seagram for several years and recently have been trying to decide whether the company merits attention from the long-term investor. Would you comment on the above, and if you feel so inclined, on brewery stocks in general? —M.A., Vancouver.

Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited is a well-rounded unit in an industry which seems to be here to stay. One need have little fear as to the future of the distilling and brewing industries, which reach back into the early history of mankind.

Distillers is a holding company which through subsidiaries produces or imports a complete line of whiskies and gins in Canada and the United States, although it sells throughout the world. Sales are largely outside of Canada with U.S. business being one of the biggest in that country.

Distilling and brewing shares have been popular as a hedge against inflation.

In Brief

Anything new at MacKenzie Red Lake? B.A., Windsor.

Drilling is increasing potential of main shear zone.

What kind of results is Upper Canada getting? J.T., St. Catharines.

Looking better as it works to lower levels.

Is Bibis Yukon operating? K.L., Winnipeg.

Commencing geophysical work on claims in northern Quebec.

What gives with Hasaga? B.O., Calgary.

Testing a gold group near Noranda, Que.

Is Broulan Reet making any progress? L.B., Vancouver.

Depth development is indicating an improvement over mine average.

What happened to Western Nickel Mines? W.L., Halifax.

Assets acquired by Giant Nickel Mines, 51% owned by Giant Mascot Mines, and 49% by Pacific Nickel Mines.

Is Yale Lead operating? K.W., Sherbrooke.

Main mine still on ice, but looking at new hopes in the Yukon.

Royal Bank officer from Regina (Sask.) Branch picks up pointers on wheat-growing

Banker does some "Field-Work"

This Royal Banker is getting some down to earth facts about wheat-growing. Such field excursions won't make him an expert on wheat, but they will give him a closer insight into the problems of this industry... provide a better background for a more informed banking service. This habit of leaving the desk to get out in the "field" is typical of Royal Bank managers everywhere... one reason why the Royal stands so high at home and abroad and why it is Canada's largest bank.

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Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Capital Gains

What is a capital gain? This is one of the questions arising most frequently before the Tax Appeal Board and the courts. This is an important question because capital profits are exempt from taxation in Canada and profits in the nature of income are taxable. An example of how difficult it is to sometimes make the distinction was brought out quite vividly in two cases heard before the Exchequer Court last year.

It appears that there were two automobile corporations in British Columbia. Both were importers and distributors of English automobiles. Competition was keen in the industry at the time, and both companies were left with large inventories of unsold cars. In order to assist the companies during this difficult period, the manufacturers in each case gave considerable financial help to the companies concerned.

In the case of one company, the assistance took the form of a rebate of $250 for each automobile on hand, payable as and when each car was sold to the consumer. In the other case, the company was granted a 15% reduction in its debt to the manufacturer on the understanding that the balance would be paid off in equal monthly instalments.

Both companies claimed that the sums involved constituted the forgiveness of a debt, and as such, a capital profit not subject to tax. The Tax Department disagreed, naturally, and both companies were assessed on the rebates. As a result, notices of objection were filed, and both cases were then taken to the exchequer court. The normal procedure is to have a case heard before the Tax Appeal Board first, then either party, that is the taxpayer or the Department, may appeal the decision to the exchequer court.

It may be that due to the principle, and amounts involved, the parties concerned felt that the Board decision would be appealed whatever the outcome, either by the taxpayers if they lost, or by the Department if it lost. Under the circumstances, it may have been considered advisable to by-pass the Board, and go directly to the exchequer court. This privilege is always available to the taxpayer, and only to the taxpayer

Both cases appear somewhat similar, the cases were heard consecutively in the same court, and before the same judge, but the judgments handed down were quite different in each case. The company that received the rebate of $250 for each car lost its case. The court ruled that the rebates constituted income, and that the income had to be earned, and in fact was earned, each time a car was sold. The other company won its case because the court ruled that the 15% reduction was a straight forgiveness of debt, with no strings attached.

It might seem that after all this the matter would be settled, but such is not the case. The company that lost its case is appealing to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the other case is being appealed by the Department.

Gift Tax

How can I take advantage of the new legislation which permits me to make a tax free gift of $10,000 to my wife, and when does this legislation come into effect?—R.G., Windsor.

In the case of a gift from a husband to a wife, or from a wife to a husband, the $10,000 exemption applies only where the gift consists of an interest in real property that is used as a place of residence for both the husband and the wife.

The section of the Act providing for this exemption, provides for a similar exemption in the case of a gift to a child of the donor where the gift consists of an interest in real property, used for farming operations, carried on by child or by the child and the donor.

This exemption is "once-in-a-lifetime" exemption, so that where a tax free gift has been made under this provision, whether it be a residence to the wife, or a farm to the child, this provision may not again be used by the donor for purposes of making a tax free gift. The restriction applies, even though the previous gift may have had a value of less than $10,000.

The $10,000 exemption is an addition to the basic exemption of $4,000 so that where advantage is taken of the provision, there will be a minimum exemption of $14,000 on gifts made in that year. Thus, if a man purchased a home for himself and his wife at a cost of $28,000, and made a once-in-a-lifetime gift to her of one half of the property, then no gift tax would be applicable, provided that no other gifts were made during the year.

As this exemption applies to gifts of real property, the transfer should be arranged by a solicitor.

If the donor were to die within three years of the date of the gift, then the value of the gift will be included in the estate for estate tax purposes, the same as any other gift made within the three year period. The new exemption applies to gifts made in 1958 and subsequent taxation years.

Drilling for Oil

If I were to accept payment from an oil company for drilling for oil on my property, is it possible to have the contract worded in such a way as to lessen income tax liability?—M.J.N., Calgary.

Quite often the contract can be drawn up in a way to provide tax relief to the owner of the land. The problems are rather complex, and it would be beyond the scope of this column to go into all the ramifications. Negotiations would have to be carried out carefully with the oil drilling company, because provisions that would be beneficial to you, may be detrimental to the company concerned. If you were to make an outright sale of the mineral rights of the property, the proceeds, in all probability would be tax free in your hands. If on the other hand, the payments you received were dependent on the quantity of the oil produced, then such payments in all probability would be taxed as income in your hands.

I would suggest that you obtain a draft copy of the agreement that the company is offering, and then obtain professional advice. It may be that after reading the contract, recommendations could be made that would be to your advantage, and at the same time, acceptable to the oil company.

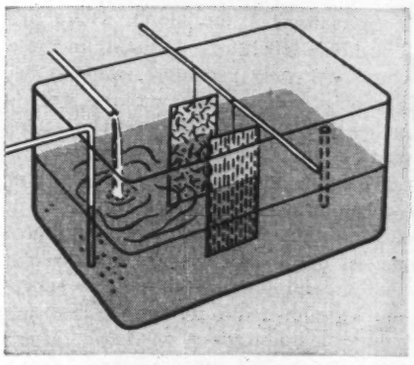
Anonymous Letters

It has been our policy in this column to answer all letters received either by way of discussion in the column, or by personal correspondence. Where the questions raised are similar to questions that have previously been answered, or where they are not of sufficient general interest, they will not be dealt with in the column. Where several letters deal with the same topic, we will sometimes prepare a composite question to cover all the points involved, so that although a specific letter is not dealt with separately, the writer should recognize his question.

There is one type of letter that will be ignored however, and that is the anonymous letter. Letters are treated confidentially in the column. However, for *our* records, we must have the name and full address of correspondents. If B.N. will send in his name and address, we will reply to his letter.

Creative engineering from **ARMCO**

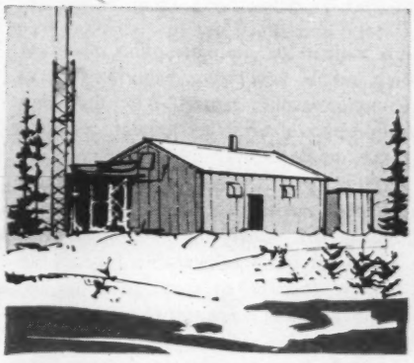
A report from the Head Office in Guelph on outwitting corrosion... microwave links... sheeting that takes a beating



How Armco set a new standard of durability. The sketch shows one of the tests used by Armco Engineers when they were developing a more durable coated pipe. A sheet of galvanized steel, and one of Armco ASBESTOS-BONDED® metal were suspended in a stream of 10 to 15% sulphurous acid. After two months, the galvanized sample practically was destroyed. The Armco ASBESTOS-BONDED Metal was *completely unaffected!*

The exclusive manufacturing process is the reason. First, the base metal is galvanized. While the zinc is molten, a layer of asbestos is pressed in place. The asbestos fibres are bonded for life as the zinc hardens. Next, the exposed fibres are saturant-sealed . . . and the sheets cooled, inspected, corrugated and formed into pipe. Then, a complete hot-dip bituminous coating bonded to the metal.

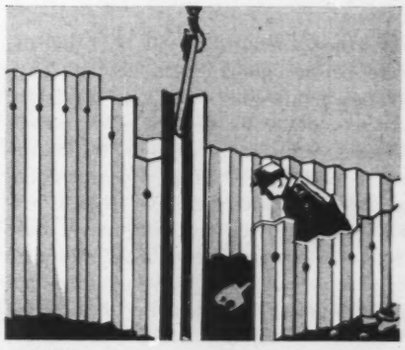
The tests prove the ruggedness of ASBESTOS-BONDED PIPE. Salt fog won't touch it. Strong sulphuric or hydrochloric acid leave it as good as new. When Armco Engineers set out to make a product better... they create the best.



Armco solves a cold weather problem. The sub-zero temperatures of Canada's North are hard on delicate Micro-Wave equipment. The Defense Department, Railways and the Trans-Canada Telephone System were looking for buildings that would protect this equipment and keep it functioning in the most extreme weather.

Armco came up with the answer! Incorporating our exclusive STEELOX Panel Armco created buildings with maximum structural strength to withstand heavy snow and wind loads. The buildings were completely weathertight, easily insulated to meet temperatures of –40° or withstand the threat of forest fires. Yet the Armco Steel Buildings were light in weight. Component parts could be transported by helicopter and the building rapidly put up on the site.

On the job these buildings have proven that Armco Creative Engineering can tackle and solve the most difficult problems. The service of Armco Creative Engineering is available to you. Let us show you how we can solve your building needs.



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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Moon-Struck in Outer Space

IT IS FAIRLY OBVIOUS by this time that the future of the human race lies in space travel, whether we make our departure by nose-cone or by a more general form of mass-evacuation precipitated by the scientists. With this exciting prospect opening up you would think our screen writers would provide us with some more speculative entertainments than Westerns. They don't however. Most of them apparently prefer to stick by the eternal cowpoke, safely grounded in the late Nineteenth Century, and to leave the Twentieth Century to the moon-struck scientists.

With everyone engaged on Westerns, there appears to be no available fiction, even popular, mass-entertainment fiction, on the subject of outer space. Most serious writers who deal with the future (e.g. Aldous Huxley and the late George Orwell), examine our prospects in terms of ideology or social structure, on the ground, apparently, that there is plenty of material for concern right here on our own planet. The writer with a reputation to support seems, in fact, to feel that any speculations about the post-sputnik era can safetly be left to the editors of hot-rod magazines, along with their subscribers and supporters.

As a result most of our so-called "outer space" fiction looks and sounds like the screen version of a popular-science comic-strip. There is, for instance, *Rocky Jones*, a television serial depicting the inter-asteroidal adventures of Rocky, a space pilot, and his three companions—a ten-year-old boy, a beautiful girl, and an elderly space scientist. This quartet whizzes about through interplanetary space, stopping off at inhabited asteroids and running into native trouble, from which they are rescued as often as not by the ten-year-old, a little character right out of Henty. Rocky and his group don't bother with space-suits but just take off in whatever they happen to be wearing. Astral dwellers on the other hand get themselves up rather grandly in turbans and flowing capes, rather like stage swamis. Everyone, even on the most distant star, speaks basic English, so elementary that the writer might just as well have used caption balloons instead of dialogue. This program, which might well have been written by the ten-year-old himself, is the only "outer space" serial to appear regularly on the networks.

Hollywood takes on the whole a more responsible attitude towards space-travel. While it still rates the outer-space film as Grade B material suitable for double-billing, it does go to some pains to give it some external appearance of plausibility. Thus, *First Man into Space* set up what looked, at any rate to a groundling, like a reasonable facsimile of the recent launching of the X-15 from the Edward's Air Force Base. In the film, however, the experimenters actually succeed in getting their man into outer space, and for a few minutes the audience had the exhilarating sense of whizzing through the awful void, with the Milky Way just over its left shoulder. Unfortunately at this point the rocket went to pieces, and so did the story. The pilot gets back to earth, thoroughly coated with some interplanetary substance that makes him invulnerable to bullets and human feeling. He is, in fact, that familiar old wheelhorse of interplanetary fiction, the Monster from Outer Space, right back in orbit.

It is only in the field of documentation that outer space receives any serious attention. There have been a number of these television documentations this season, and in this respectable no-nonsense area the subject receives the kind of measured exposition that might be given to some such established theory as, say, the circulation of the blood. There are no beautiful laboratory assistants in these pictures, the only personnel included being people with a good working knowledge of the quantum theory. The scientists turn up in two-button business suits and present their subject in the dry practical terms of directors addressing a board meeting. The pilots are real supersonic jet pilots and they are put through actual ground tests which only a supersonic jet pilot could survive. (After one of these demonstrations on *Space: Man's Last Frontier,* the space research expert made what struck me as one of the most chilling comments of our rationalistic era. "Man," he said, "is one of the best pieces of (space) instrumentalism of which we have any knowledge.")

Long before the age of flight H. G. Wells was turning out the best science fiction ever written, stories so brilliant and imaginative that they are still the only science fiction worth putting on the screen. Today with Man's Last Frontier within measureable distance, no one but the scientific technologists appears to be stimulated by the possibilities of outer space. It is quite conceivable in fact that when the first weak message arrives from the first man on the moon, the technologists and a few of their followers will be the only ones to catch the signal. The rest of the population will have their radios and televisions tuned in on Westerns.

First Man Into Space: Invulnerable to bullets and human feeling.

Nehru

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

very important effects upon British foreign policy and thus directly on the plans and policies of the NATO leaders.

What has now come to be recognized as the extraordinary versatility of the Canadian credentials in the international forum — with links to Britain, the Commonwealth, France, the United States, NATO and the UN — is underscored by the special role of Canadian-Indian cooperation in the United Nations. For again India, influential though she might have been in an era of non-UN diplomacy, carries far greater weight within a world institution where she speaks both a democratic and a non-white language to peoples feeling their way toward participation in the family of nations. Someone has remarked, therefore, that the United Nations was almost made for India, just as NATO was made for Canada. For in both places both countries have a voice and an influence that reaches far beyond the normal expectations to which either would be entitled in the fine competition of power.

Yet when the behavior of India is examined with some objectivity, wherever it affects western interests, a jaundiced Canadian eye can be forgiven. For it is not easy to accept the irritating mixture of self-righteousness and power-awareness that characterizes the working schizophrenia of India's relations with the Soviets and ourselves. The classical illustration, of course, was Nehru's behavior over Hungary. The bursts of moral indignation that accompanied Indian statements about Sinai-Suez were strangely muted as Russian tanks crushed the remnants of freedom in Budapest. The distrust of Mr. Dulles and his far-eastern advisers over American Formosa policy was a continuous Indian theme. Yet, with a hardening China on her own frontiers, whose capacity for brute action was later to be exposed by Tibet, it would have been thought that there should be sympathy for some policy to contain the Chinese mammoth on the mainland. In Korea, an ambulance role saved the Indians from direct participation in hostilities while, of course, their commanders and troops did important service in helping to manage the prisoner-of-war problem. But again the attitude was one of not taking real sides even when it was quite obvious that the long-run interests of India in the face of Sino-Soviet intentions were the same as those of other non-Communist states, girding themselves for the long watch of the cold-war night.

Finally, in Middle Eastern affairs, the Indian position has been a source of embarrassment to the British and the French and not particularly helpful in restraining the extremities of Col. Nasser and his propaganda—which Nehru seems to have cultivated. Certainly, Indian participation in the Bandung Conference was inevitable and desirable, but her neglect to deal vigorously with the anti-Israeli resolution of the Conference, has always seemed entirely out of character. Indeed, to this day, while recognition has taken place between India and Israel, there has been continuing postponement of an exchange of diplomatic missions to a point where sections of the Indian press have begun to question the wisdom of so much concern for Arab sensibilities.

In all of these gyrations of policy the spirit, with all of its vacillation and indefiniteness, may be that of the whole people and its culture, but the hand is the hand of Nehru. An aristocrat, a revolutionary and a socialist, Nehru could afford the luxury of protest in a society where he had status and under a King-emperor whose essential moral code promised little harm to such gestures. To a very large extent, the entire Indian nationalist movement led brilliantly by Ghandi and by Nehru rested on assumptions about the ultimate decency of the governors. It was, therefore, an essentially romantic enterprise. Nehru's Marxism is only of the drawing room, with marginal implementation so far in a society over which he has much influence. But it was sufficient to intrigue him ideologically and thereby to color and distort for him Marxists of other hues. And while in recent years Nehru makes it clear that he abhors the violence of Communism, it is equally clear that he feels a kinship with its presumed idealism. And when to this ideology is added the sense of brotherhood among conspirators—although he is, of course, much closer to Kerensky than to Lenin—it is not difficult to resist the conclusion that much of his myopia about Soviet policy stems from these romantic affiliations.

The power of China, the recent events in Tibet, the spectre of domestic Communism in Kerala state have, no doubt, had some effect on Nehru's thinking as they clearly have had on Indian editorial opinion. Not that we may look forward to any radical change in Indian "neutralism", rather the essential sympathy with western cold war problems may be increased by not dissimilar tensions on India's own frontier. Moreover, it is too much to expect the most populous of Asiatic democracies to occupy itself excessively with external policy when the magnitude of domestic problems is so immense. For the essential Indian dilemma is economic and national. How to raise the living standards of a people whose per capita income may today be less than sixty dollars per year; and how to keep politically united and stable a sub-continent with so many peoples and languages as well as regional interests as to encourage experiments with separatism.

It is, of course, in the deepest interests of the United States and of Canada, and the entire Western family, to encourage and support by economic and other assistance the aspirations of India to persist in its democratic way. For just across the border, in Pakistan, that democratic way, for the time being, has had to be bypassed. In Ceylon, too, there is talk of the weaknesses of parliamentary democracy. In Burma the army rules. Elsewhere in South Asia and the Middle East, the colonels and their committees are becoming almost par for the political course. Only in India, where, objectively, there would be perhaps as much reason as anywhere for parliamentary and free institutions to fail, they persist with vitality and high prospects. But these prospects depend upon a viable economy, able to balance the dynamic claims of a burgeoning population against resources; to satisfy the inevitable frustrations of an impoverished and displaced urban intelligentsia; and somehow to fashion an image of India, satisfying at home and effective abroad. How far Canadian participation in the Colombo Plan, in Commonwealth consultations, in UN action, gives us a chance to assist in the Indian experiment, depends upon the magnitude of the opportunities these Canadian links with India really provide. Certainly our economic contribution though respectable in itself is very modest in terms of absolute need. There may have been sound, technical reasons to discourage Mr. Diefenbaker's Commonwealth Bank idea, but the spirit of his proposal was essentially constructive and something should be done to explore avenues that may lead to new Commonwealth forms of necessary assistance.

Nehru and India now move nearer to us on our contracting planet, so much so that a Canadian feels he can reach across and touch a culture generations away in time and miles in space. At a moment when Canadians themselves are undergoing a strenuous re-assessment of their own participation in western military policies, it will be easier to understand, as a result of our own dilemma, the vacillations of Indian policy that have sometimes made her enigmatic and misunderstood.

CBC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Hugh Kemp calls "the phenomenon of the major strike" where a play turns into a solid financial property. Again, Hailey's *Flight into Danger* is the classic example. CBC broadcast the play twice, so Hailey earned an extra fee. They then sold the kinescope to England: another fee for Hailey. An American network bought the script and a Hollywood producer then paid for film rights. The writer finally converted it into a novel which now sells in ten languages. Gross take to date:

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around $50,000.

This gave Hailey financial independence which allowed him to produce further successful scripts, all of which he sold two or three times. This sort of freedom, believes Kemp, should let writers push TV drama to its full heights. "If a writer's job is to absorb, and concentrate, and distill, and reproduce experience," he suggests, "then he has to get pretty close up to some of that experience and I don't think this happens to him automatically—unless he feeds off his own neuroses. The Canadian writer, by and large, is still running so fast for his weekly pay cheque that he has to invent a situation rather than discover it."

The script experts think that CBC should offer special high rates to proven TV writers. If live TV drama were more vital in the US, we would be losing our top people. At the moment, however, any flow is the other way with American writers now knocking on CBC's door.

CBC should build the prestige of TV writers. The public knows few of these top men: Len Peterson, Bernard Slade, Donald Jack, Mac Shoub, Joseph Schull, John Whelan, Byron Riggan, Mavor Moore, Lister Sinclair, Rita Allen, George Salverson, Ron Hambleton. These are full-time writers, although not full-time TV writers. CBC will have to find more money to encourage them to direct more of their talents into the medium. Kemp is strong on this point.

"My deep conviction," he declares, "is that top-flight drama will come from professional dramatists, not from people who occasionally write plays after putting in their hours as bank tellers.

"Drama is not one of the minor arts. It needs as much concentration and dedication as it does to become a concert pianist or a ballerina. If we really want major drama, we must make it increasingly possible for young people of brilliance to live as professional dramatists."

Writers, like many other artists, are still sceptical of television's status as an art form. A novel, or even a long-running stage play, gives an illusion of permanence even though neither will reach the audience of a single network telecast.

Our TV writers are free to tackle controversial subjects without the sponsor pressures that exist below the border. One editor claims that, in fifteen months of picking plays for two series, he has never seen or heard from a sponsor or agency man. Yet Canadian writers do not take advantage. Ed Moser has an explanation: "Canadian writers are conditioned by a lot of second-rate television from the States and they think that this is really how to write a show."

So CBC spreads its search for good writers.

There is no joy in attracting them from other media, the department believes. Kemp explains: "Dramatic writing comes

from a different response to experience than does narrative or fiction writing."

Some writers do make the leap. F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote notable Hollywood scripts, had a sign on his wall to encourage him — "Remember—Action *is* Character!"

But most writers in one medium see no point in going through the trouble and re-orientation necessary to develop style in another.

The great hope of the script department—and of Canadian television—lies in pouncing on young writers. Kemp now lectures and delivers pamphlets to schools from coast to coast, believing you can "speed and enlarge the development of the writer, once he shows he has talent," and that you can also try to offset the "great many things which are done in Canada to break the writer at an early age." Kemp "feels the stirrings" among Canadian universities, and he now has links with English departments and extension departments of universities as well as with teachers of gifted children and the guidance counsellors at secondary schools.

"The facts seem to be these," he said recently. "Really promising talent is rare and the job is one of rigorous selection, of concentrating on the promising people rather than trying to handle creative writing as a mass production art."

CBC will bring some of these discovered people to Toronto for trade talks with editors and producers, and for "transfusions, not only of technique, but of enthusiasm and of belief and of a kind of professionalism about the world of television." It could possibly result in a Toronto creative writing centre.

Having encouraged the right people to work for television CBC's second problem will be keeping them in the medium. One way is to absorb some of the financial risks by commissioning scripts on the strength of an outline, and by paying at various completed stages of the job. "The writer was once expected to take all of the risks all of the time," says Kemp. "Now, if a project interests us, we will take some of the risks. The cost to us is a pittance: no other industry would try to operate with so little in the way of laboratory work."

"It's not that we are desperate for scripts," he explains finally. "There are scripts all over the place, six for every opening on the network. General competence is not the problem. The network's hunger is for that small core of brilliant playwrights who can do for Canadian television what people like Chayefsky, Reginald Rose, and Rod Serling did for US television in its brief period of dramatic excellence.

"It is the main job of the script department, and will be for the next ten years, to search for the potentially brilliant writer."

California

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

is rewarding. At points like San Onofre, in San Diego County, the surf-boarding is as good as Waikiki Beach in Hawaii.

All through the summer, ocean-fronting communities sponsor events centering on their beaches. And almost all of them feature a bathing beauty contest.

Oceanside's "Days of San Luis Rey" feature an open-water ocean swimming race around the end of the community pier, built so far out into the ocean that a tram carries visitors to pier's end. Huntington Beach sponsors a Twin Convention, with hundreds of prizes for the oldest, youngest, prettiest, most freckled etc. twins.

Venice, on the outskirts of Los Angeles, claims one of the widest, whitest beaches in the region, and the annual Venice Surf Festival includes virtually every conceivable event that might be associated with an ocean front.

Outdoor living and outdoor events are not limited to the beach area, however. The combination of climate and Spanish heritage inspires fiestas at the drop of a sombrero, and nearly every Southern California city has one type or another during the summer.

In addition to Santa Barbara, the cities of San Gabriel and San Fernando sponsor colorful Fiestas centered around their old Spanish Missions. These Missions are fascinating to visitors. All were built during American Colonial days, more than 180 years ago. Their adobe walls still stand, although most have had to be restored to offset the effect of weather and war. Each is administered today by the same Franciscan Order that built them.

In San Clemente, south of Los Angeles, a fiesta is held to commemorate the first Christian baptism in California—dating back to 1769. Here, Father Crespi, one of the early Franciscan padres, baptised an Indian child so the townspeople today celebrate Fiesta La Christianita with a town-sponsored pageant.

Glendale relives Days of the Verdugos honoring the Old Spanish land-grant family that once owned the present townsite; Culver City has a Fiesta de Ballona honoring another old Spanish family, and so on throughout the area.

Whatever the town's origin, or whatever the celebration is called, fiestas are in order everywhere.

Redlands sponsors a Music Festival all summer long; Redondo Beach stages Neptune Days with a spectacular parade of boats and the inevitable beauty contest; Newhall whoops it up in old Wild West fashion in an Old West celebration; Borrego Springs has a Sun Worshippers Festival, and downtown Los Angeles honors its large Japanese population with a "L'il Tokyo Festival" in August, with Judo tournaments, costumed parades, floral exhibits.

In the valleys, orange groves fill the air with a heady perfume, particularly in Orange County, just south of Los Angeles, and along the piedmont stretching away from the San Gabriel mountains, the world's largest vineyards are heavy with ripening grapes.

All these distinctive areas within the Southern California region are easily accessible today thanks to the world's most modern network of super highways. In fact, a visitor can drive from North Hollywood, where many of the movie stars live, to San Bernardino, orange capital of the world, without encountering a single intersection, or a single traffic light—a distance of nearly 100 miles.

And oh yes, Hollywood . . . aside from the Symphonies Under the Stars, there is a great deal old and a great deal new in this glamour capital. Television's mammoth modern studios are open to visitors; movie stars do sip sodas and munch sandwiches at corner drugstores, and the townspeople are investing millions in redoing streets and buildings to make the city appear as glamourous as people think of it—gold stars in sidewalks, fancy street-lights, new facades.

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Point of View:

"This De Gaulle — he's right, you know"

by John Gellner

FRANCE HAS WHAT the West needs most in the present politico-military situation in Europe: strong ground forces. They are fine troops, in numbers the equivalent of some 25 divisions, under energetic leadership. Their equipment is adequate quantitatively, excellent qualitatively, the French having made tremendous strides in recent years in the development of modern conventional arms. If the French Army were on the Rhine instead of being in the mountains of Kabylia, we could, for one thing, face the Soviet-East German threat to Berlin with very much more assurance than we can today.

"Pull out of Algeria", say the Americans, "and let NATO have your troops where it needs them, in Europe, facing the Soviets".

"Help us finish off the F.L.N. by supporting us politically against the countries which stand behind the Algerian revolt", say the French. "Then the Algerian war will soon be finished, and you will be able to have us in Europe, in full force".

This, in a nutshell, is what the disagreement between General De Gaulle and his allies is all about, a disagreement which has gone so far that France has virtually refused to co-operate any longer militarily with NATO. One may justly be critical of De Gaulle's timing, but one should at least try to understand why his patience has come to the end. To do so one must first of all accept that Algeria is a French problem which cannot be viewed objectively from the American or British or NATO standpoints as Western statesmen and Western political commentators are inclined to view it. And seen from Paris—and from Algiers, for that matter—rather than from Washington, what the French are aiming at is the only possible solution of the Algerian problem. Politics being "the art of the possible", it follows that De Gaulle is right, absolutely right.

The nub of the Franco-Algerian problem is, of course, that there are over one million French settlers in Algeria whose home is that country just as it is the home of Berbers and Arabs. They could perhaps remain there if the government to succeed the French was one likely to respect human rights as was the case in neighboring Morocco. They can *not* be left to the small mercies of the F.L.N. who have a horrifying record of savagery. It would be idle to argue that the French are in part to blame for the kind of warfare which is being waged in Algeria. What matters is that a French withdrawal must now be accompanied by the wholesale evacuation of the European population, of people who in their great majority were born in Algeria as were their fathers and grandfathers, who have their only livelihood there, and who, on being transplanted to France, would be refugees in a foreign country.

Justice does not enter into the question at all. For what is just in international relations? And, say the French, they are in any case protecting their own in Algeria with the same right as the United States had when it held California a hundred years ago against a Spanish majority, or has today when it keeps its military bases

De Gaulle: Right, absolutely right.

on Okinawa although the majority of the population does not want them there.

That an F.L.N. government in Algiers would almost certainly be inimical to the West—the F.L.N. is, at present, heavily supported with matériel from the Soviet bloc, and its younger members at least lean strongly toward communism—is yet another matter. Considering our past experiences in the Middle East, we would be foolish to be starry-eyed about the political and military consequences of a "liberation" of Algeria.

De Gaulle has told his partners in NATO often enough that he insists on France being treated as an equal of the two big Western powers. Above all, he wants her looked upon as an ally, everywhere and at all times, not as a mistress, convenient to have but not to be shown in decent company. With De Gaulle such demands are nothing new, nor is the manner novel in which he presses them. Page after page of his *War Memoirs* is devoted to the story of how he forestalled attempts by his wartime allies to tamper with the French Empire. In these same *Memoirs* he quotes an ultimatum which he delivered to the British on 6th June, 1942. It sounds precisely like what De Gaulle is saying today: "If it should happen that . . . France were forced, by the action of her allies, to lose any part whatsoever of what belongs to her, our direct co-operation . . . would no longer have any justification. We would have to put an end to it."

De Gaulle has similar grievances today. Three years ago, the United States joined hands with the enemies of France to keep her from eliminating the political and propaganda centre and the main supply base of the F.L.N. in Egypt (foolish as De Gaulle undoubtedly considers the Suez adventure to have been, the way it was stopped must still rankle with him). Now the United States is holding a protective hand over Tunisia which, in the Algerian war, is clearly a belligerent. It also allows agents of the F.L.N. to operate freely on and from American soil. In the United Nations, its stand on the Algerian question has been equivocal at first, but is frankly anti-French now. What kind of an ally is this, De Gaulle may well ask.

De Gaulle put his point of view as forcibly as he could to Mr. Dulles in early June, 1958. In late September of that same year he addressed memoranda to Washington and London in which he again pressed his demands—a voice for France in Anglo-American policy outside the NATO area; greater French participation in NATO military planning; help in the development of French nuclear weapons; and, above everything else, friendly support in the Algerian conflict. It does not seem that these memoranda have ever been officially answered.

So General De Gaulle has hit back, unfortunately at the worst possible moment for the West and against NATO which, militarily, is already so consumptive that it is hardly capable of taking another shock. He has hit back as anybody with an understanding for the position of France must have known that he would. For, after all, what in blazes else could have been expected from a man such as De Gaulle—high-principled, unbending, proud, fervently and single-mindedly devoted to his country, a man who said, in the very first paragraph of his *Memoirs:* "To my mind, France cannot be France without greatness"?

Mr. Gellner was formerly a lecturer on strategy at the RCAF Staff College in Toronto.

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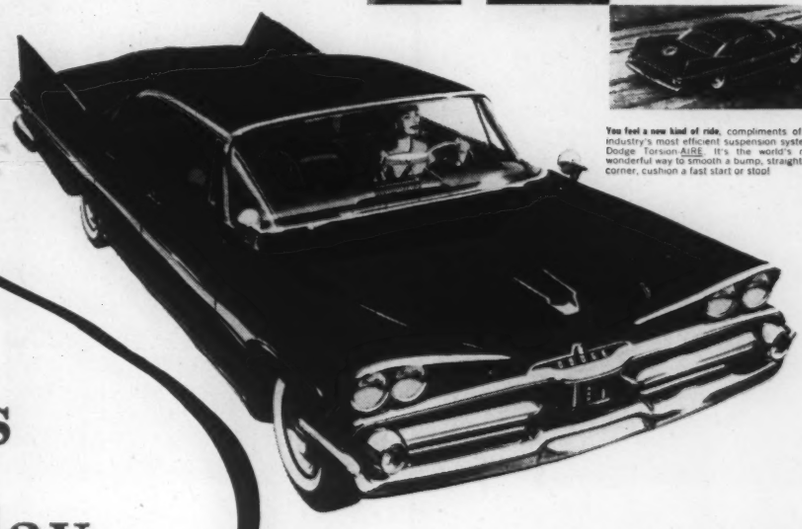

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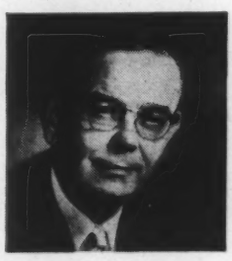

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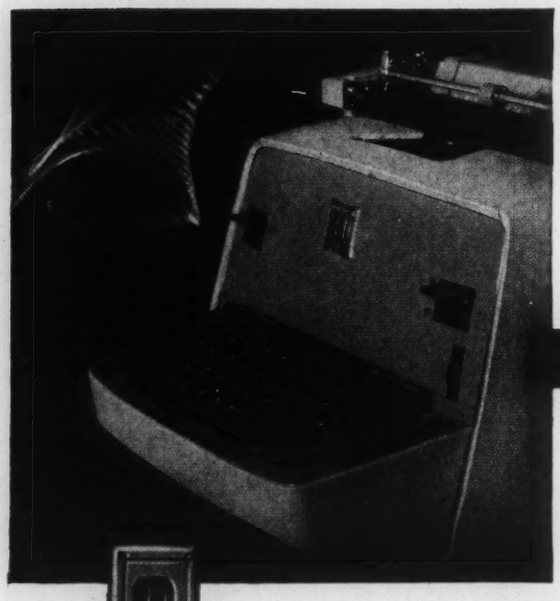

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